THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES [illegible] Published every morning [illegible] at the office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman, and is delivered to subscribers in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Jersey City, for TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per week, payable to the Carrier. Single copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year [illegible]. Three Months in advance required in all cases [illegible] with Country Newspapers.
POSTAGE ON THE DAILY TIMES sent to any part of the United States, paid in advance at the office where delivered—[illegible] cents per quarter or $1 04 per annum.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES.
Published Every Evening. (Sundays excepted.) [illegible] will be issued at 1, and the other at 3 o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail or sold at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

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A VERY LARGE NEWSPAPER FOR THE COUNTRY, is published every SATURDAY MORNING, at the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum. THE copies for FIFTEEN DOLLARS, will be sent to one address, and the paper in no case continued beyond the time for which payment is made. Postage on the WEEKLY TIMES sent by mail one year, is as follows:
Within the County..........Free.
Within the State..........[illegible] cents.
Within the United States..........[illegible] cents.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
Is Published EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $2 per year, payable invariably in advance. This paper is made up expressly for the mails, and contains all the reading matter of the Daily.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA,
A LARGE NEWSPAPER OF EIGHT PAGES, or Forty-Eight Columns, made up expressly for circulation in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price [illegible] cents per copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 956. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LOSS OF THE ARCTIC!!

Collision Between the Steamer and a Propeller off Cape Race.

Apprehensions of the Loss of All but Thirty-two Persons.

Arrival of a Surviver at This Port.

At a late hour last night we received terrible news of the steamship *Arctic*. We hope it is unfounded, but still the reports that reached us were so straitforward as to justify the most serious apprehensions.

At midnight, a gentleman by the name of BURNS, who was a cabin passenger on board the *Arctic*, when she sailed from Liverpool, arrived in this City from Sandy Hook, having been taken off the bark *Huron*, which vessel rescued a boat's crew of *thirty-two persons from the Arctic*.

Mr. BURNS' account of the catastrophe was hastily gathered. He states that when the *Arctic* had arrived off Cape Race, she became enveloped in a heavy fog, and while in this situation, *came into violent collision with a propeller*, name unknown, and that the force with which the two vessels came together was such as to cause the almost instant destruction of the steamer.

The passengers had not time to escape from the cabins; for although the catastrophe occurred at midday the fog was so dense as to render objects imperceptible at the shortest distance. The surviver who has reached this City gives it as his opinion that he is *the only cabin passenger who has escaped*.

Immediately upon the *Arctic's* sinking condition being discovered, the crew manned a life-boat, and *thirty-two persons* (including Mr. BURNS) entered it. Whether any other of the crew or passengers succeeded in making their escape, it is at present impossible to say. The most lively apprehensions, however, are entertained that the whole of the crew and passengers of the ill-fated steamer, with the exception of this boat-load, were lost.

Yet, as we said before, it is to be fervently hoped that these apprehensions will prove entirely false. We must await further tidings with what patience we may.

The survivors who put off from the ship were picked up, after floating for some hours, by the bark *Huron*, bound for this port. They are now on board that vessel. Mr. BURNS left the *Huron* when about sixty miles from port, and came on to the City in a pilot-boat. He arrived at the St. Nicholas at midnight, completely exhausted, and retired immediately to rest.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

THE NEWS CONFIRMED.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE ARCTIC

Three to Four Hundred Lives Supposed to be Lost.

Loss of the British Steam Propeller Charity

A REGIMENT OF BRITISH TROOPS LOST.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11—5 o'clock A. M.

Additional particulars of the loss of the ARCTIC fully confirm the harrowing accounts of the catastrophe to that vessel.

THE STEAMER IS A TOTAL LOSS, AND THERE IS A PROBABLE LOSS OF THREE HUNDRED OR FOUR HUNDRED LIVES. Captain LUCE, the wife, daughter and son of E. K. COLLINS, Mr. SANFORD, and many citizens of this City, besides more than three hundred of the passengers and crew, have met a watery grave.

The *Arctic* left Liverpool on the 20th ult., having 226 adult passengers, a crew numbering 175, a heavy mail, and a valuable freight.

The following is the statement of Mr. GEORGE H. BURNS, the gentleman who reached this City last evening, as mentioned above. Mr. BURNS was the Express Messenger of ADAMS & Co., on board the *Arctic*. He has given a graphic account of the horrible event.

STATEMENT OF MR. BURNS.

The steamship *Arctic*, with 226 passengers, exclusive of children, 175 employés, a valuable cargo, and heavy mail, is lost. Of more than 400 souls who left Liverpool on the 20th ult., full of hope, energy and health, many returning from a [illegible] tour of pleasure, only 32 are known to have been saved, and certainly not more than 400 can, by any possibility, have escaped a watery grave.

In addition to all this, another large steamer, [illegible] with hundreds of human beings, has, in all probability, met a like fate. The details of the horrible disaster are as follows:

On Wednesday, September 27, precisely at 12 o'clock M., in a dense fog, we came in contact with a bark rigged propeller, with black hull, salmon colored bottom, lead colored poop and boats, and black pipe. She was bound eastward, and had all sail set, with a strong, fair wind. The speed of the *Arctic* at the time was about thirteen knots an hour. The shock appeared to us slight, but the damage to the other vessel was frightful.

Capt. LUCE instantly ordered the quarter boats cleared away, and the chief mate, boatswain and three sailors went to her relief; before other boats left the order was countermanded. The *Arctic* then described a circle twice round the wreck, during which time I caught a glimpse of more than two hundred people clustered on her hurricane deck.

At this juncture it was first ascertained that we had sustained injury, and the water was pouring in at our bows. When the first officer came alongside to report, the Captain was unable to take him up, but headed N. N. W. in the hope of making land. Our position on the previous day, at 12 o'clock, was latitude 45° 30', longitude 45° 37'. We had run about three hundred and ten miles from the time of this observation until the moment of collision, and were supposed to be forty miles from Cape Race.

The pumps were vigorously worked, and an anchor chain thrown overboard; but, in spite of all exertion, the engines stopped, and the water extinguished the fires. Four of the five other life-boats believed to have been well provisioned, containing the engineers, sailors, a few passengers, and all the officers except the captain and third mate, left the ship at an early stage. The majority of the passengers were working at the pumps—some firing the signal guns, and others launching spars, under the direction of Capt. LUCE and Mr. DORIAN, the third mate, to form a raft.

In order to facilitate this latter work the sixth and last boat was lowered. DORIAN, one or two firemen, three of the other passengers saved, and myself, were busily engaged lashing water casks and settees to the main yard, two topgallant yards, and several smaller spars—the Captain, with a number of gentlemen, protecting the work by keeping back the crowd—when a panic seized all on board, a rush was made, passengers and firemen precipitated themselves headlong over the bulwarks on to the raft, and in a moment our little boat was full, and in imminent danger of being sunk.

In this emergency, DORIAN ordered the rope which held us to the steamer to be cut, and with our hands and axes we paddled from the raft's side. The mate, who throughout preserved great presence of mind, and labored with heroic energy, cried out: "For God's sake, Captain, clear the raft, so that we can work. I won't desert the ship while there's timber above water."

But the sea was now flush with the dead-lights. In less than three minutes from the time he spoke, the stern sunk—the foam went boiling over the tumbling heap of human beings—many were dashed forward against the pipe. I heard one wild yell, (still ringing in my ears,) and saw the *Arctic* and the struggling mass rapidly engulphed. Numbers yet clung to the imperfectly constructed raft; but, alas, we could render them no aid. Our own situation was no less precarious, and, cruel as it seemed, we were forced to abandon them to their fate. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another scene.

We however picked up two more men, and then, with an overloaded boat, without oars, thole-pins, food or drink, avoided with difficulty the fragments of the wreck, and passing many dead females, prepared for a night upon the ocean. We secured a floating pumpkin and cabbage to guard against immediate starvation, lashed a spar to the bow of our boat to keep her head to the wind and sea, and thus drifted until daylight; the night was cold and foggy, with a heavy swell, and, in a cramped, drenched and half-naked condition, we suffered terribly.

Without dwelling upon our miseries, alleviated much by the consciousness that we had endeavored to do our duty to our fellow men, suffice it to say that at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th we espied a sail, and raised a handkerchief to attract attention. We were successful. With the rude substitute for oars which we had constructed during the day by lashing planks to capstan bars, with a view of attempting to gain land when the sea subsided, we pulled towards the ship. On our way we passed the remnant of the raft, with one man on it apparently alive.

The bark proved to be the *Huron*, of St. Andrews, N. B., Capt. A. WALL, bound for Quebec. Our men safe on board, the noble hearted DORIAN, with some of the *Huron's* crew, returned to the raft and rescued the poor fellow who for twenty-six hours had clung to the spars. He states that after the steamship sunk, he counted seventy-two men and four women on the raft, but at 6½ o'clock he was the only one alive. In the morning two bodies were beside him, much eaten by fishes, and at the time he saw our boat he was on the point of voluntarily dropping into the sea to end his agony. Coming from the raft DORIAN encountered and examined the life-car of the *Arctic*. It contained a bottle of water, some cheese and a lady's garment.

By the humane Captain of the *Huron*, WELLINGTON CAMERON, a son of the owner, we were received with great kindness; our wounds dressed, fires kindled, and food and clothing provided in abundance. During the night of the 28th, Capt. WALL hung out extra lights, fired rockets, and kept a horn blowing, in hopes of falling in with the remainder of the boats. But his endeavors were fruitless. On the evening of the 29th he spoke the ship *Lebanon*, Capt. STORY, bound for New-York, by whom eighteen of our number were taken off, kindly welcomed and well treated.

We have this moment reached New-York by pilot boat *Christian Berg*, No. 16, to which we were transferred from the *Lebanon*, and to the crew of which we were under great obligations.

The fate of the propeller and our five boats is unknown. If the steamer was, as I have reason to think, the *Charity*, from Montreal to Liverpool, she is, I believe, built with water-tight compartments, or bulkheads, and with these, notwithstanding the damage to her bow, [illegible]. The fact that a boat left her, which was capsized by our paddles, argues well for her buoyant condition, though Capt. WALL, of the *Huron*, on the morning of the 28th, saw a singular looking craft far to leeward, but was unable to tell whether she was a steamer or sailing vessel.

He says she had a wonderful appearance, and may have been the wreck of the propeller. The following is a list of those saved in the sixth boat:

Taken to Quebec by the Huron.

James Abny, ship's cook.
Luke McCarthy, fireman.
Joseph Connelly, fireman.
Richard Mullen, fireman.
Thomas Conroy, fireman.
James Connor, fireman.
John Drury, fireman.
Christian Moran, fireman.
James Ward, fireman.
Christopher Callaher, fireman.
Thomas Wilson, Assistant Engineer.
Robert Bryan, waiter.
David Barry, waiter.
Erastus Miller, waiter.

Arrived at this Port in the Lebanon.

Edward Brian, fireman.
Patrick Mahon, fireman.
Thomas Garland, fireman.
Patrick Casey, fireman.
Patrick Tobin, fireman.
Dobbin Cunnagan, fireman.
Thomas Brennan, Assistant Engineer.
John Connolly, Engineer's Steward.
Thomas Stinson, Officers' Steward.
James Carnagan, Porter.
Michael McLoughlin, boy.
Peter McCabe, (picked off the raft,) waiter.
Wm. Nicolls, Tresco, Scilly Island, passenger.
Henry Jenkins, Scilly Island, passenger.
James Thompson, New-Orleans, passenger.
Capt. Paul F. Grann, New-York, passenger.
Geo. H. Burns, Philadelphia, passenger.
Francis Dorian, New-York, Third Officer.

NAMES OF PERSONS KNOWN TO BE IN THE SHIP'S BOATS.

The five boats which may have reached land or been picked up, are known to have contained:

Mr. Gurley, First Officer.
Thomas Wilde, Boatswain.
Mr. Baiam, Second Officer.
Mr. Goshen, Fourth Officer.
Mr. Moore, New-York, passenger.
Mr. Rogers, Chief Engineer.
Mr. Brown, First Assistant.
Mr. Walker, Second do.
Mr. Willett, Third do.
Daniel Connelly, Fireman.
John Moran, do.
John Flanagan, do.
Patrick McCauley, do.
Mr. Dingnal, Engineer.
Mr. Kelly, do.
Mr. Timpson, do.

And a young man named Robinson, under instructions in the Engineer's department, besides sailors and quartermasters.

Among those whom I last saw on the quarter-deck, whilst fastening life preservers on the females, who must have sunk with the ship or perished on the raft, were Capt. Luce and son, Mrs. E. K. Collins, Master C. Collins, Miss Collins, Mr. Brown and family, (connection of the senior of the firm of Brown, Shipley & Co., Liverpool,) Mr. Thomas, importer of hosiery, New-York; Mr. Adams, Brooklyn; Mr. Bowen, and C. Springer, Cincinnati; Mr. J. Muirheam, Jr. Petersburg, Va.; Mr. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt and daughter, Fredericksburg, Va.; Mr. Wood, New-York; Mr. Yaabi, Mr. Schmidt, Miss Murion, Falmouth, England; a nephew of Mr. Bloodgood, hotel-keeper, Philadelphia, residing in Albany; the Duke de Grammont, of the French Embassy; 2nd steward, wife and child; Annie, a colored girl, and Mary, stewardesses; Miss Jones, Mr. Petrie and lady, Stewart Hollis, Washington, D. C.; J. Cook, Opelousas, La.; with many more whose names I did not know, but whose features are indelibly imprinted on my memory.

A Mr. COMSTOCK, brother to the commander of the *Baltic*, was drowned by the capsizing of a boat whilst being lowered.

Government dispatches from France and England, entrusted to my care by Mr. BUCHANAN, I could not save.

The boat in which we escaped was one of Francis' patent metallic, No. 727, from which her capacity can be ascertained, compared with the number rescued. Respectfully,

GEO. H. BURNS, Adams & Co. Express,

New-York, Oct. 10, 1854. Philadelphia.

The following is a correct list of the passengers on board the *Arctic*. It was received by the *Canada*, recently arrived from Liverpool:

M. Duparnis and friend,	Mrs. and Miss Sears,
E. Booth,	M. A. Stone,
F. Henry,	M. Scheibler,
M. Grant, lady and child,	E. Thomas,
F. B. Jones,	Mrs. J. Lindsay,
J. G. Smith,	Miss Ramsay,
Miss Jane Morton,	P. Johnson,
Miss Smith,	G. Noakes, Jr.,
W. B. Brown and lady,	C. Petrie and lady,
Miss Maria Brown,	Mrs. Pettit,
N. Babcock and lady,	Edward Sandford, Esq., of New-York,
C. T. Mitchell,	B. C. Wood,
M. Babcock, Jr.,	J. Zeiligh,
M. De Meyer,	M. Miletin,
J. B. Cooke,	S. Jefferds,
A. Thrasher,	G. B. Pearson,
W. P. Rathbone,	G. F. Allen, lady, infant and nurse,
M. Guyneste, 2 children and nurse,	W. B. Brown, infant and nurse,
M. Burns,	R. S. Williams and lady,
M. M. Day,	D. Cannon,
Mrs. Day and daughter,	W. Brown,
M. Delgrado, friend and ser.,	W. Barney,
Mrs. G. McCracken,	H. Le Roy Newbould,
Mrs. Scott,	Miss Stewart,
M. Morice,	Miss Howard,
Mrs. Edward K. Collins, of New-York,	W. Barbour,
Miss M. A. Collins, N. York,	M. Christie,
C. Collins, New-York,	W. W. Gilbert and servt,
M. Woodruff and lady, New York,	E. H. Koen,
M. North,	H. Reed,
M. Yensi,	C. C. Springer,
A. Benedict and lady,	M. Eggers,
C. Fabricotti,	G. Guynet, lady and child,
J. E. Hogg,	M. Hirsch, lady and serv.,
M. Dawson and lady,	M. Hewitt and lady,
Miss Benjamin,	Mr. Mimle and friend,
Mrs. Roper and son,	M. Wallace,
Mrs. Childe and daughter,	Mr. Watermann,
Miss Revel,	Miss Major, friend and servt,
Miss Brunsdon,	M. Ravenscroft,
Mrs. Howland and son,	S. M. Woodruff,
F. W. Gale, lady and svt.,	J. Young,
M. Gilson,	M. Barber,
J. Lynch and lady,	J. Thompson,
M. Adams,	Mrs. Bryan,
M. Brady,	T. Lochmiranet,
F. Catherwood,	M. Pratt,
J. J. Burrill,	M. Sheldon,
Mr. Hilger and friend,	Mrs. M. Hodgson and frd,
M. Holub,	Miss Ford,
M. Neven,	J. Fryer,
C. St. John,	T. Sherburne,
H. Moore,	T. Salmon, lady and two daughters,
W. W. Comstock,	M. Wintersburn,
M. Perkins,	S. Cutler,
J. Smith and lady,	M. Guillion,
M. McGlyvin,	Miss Mitchell,
R. Madison,	Miss Hay,
M. Jenkins,	E. Arbuscle,
M. Schmidt,	F. Coop,
M. Waring,	W. Ferguson,
Captain D. Pratt and lady,	M. Lemoine, friend, two ladies and three children,
H. F. Stuart,	E. Hilbonner,
Duc de Grammont and servant,	A. Garcia,
M. Major and friend,	Miss A. Lee,
Mrs. Major, lady and child,	T. Newman and son,
Miss Dunn,	M. McDougal,
Mrs. Drew,	H. Mussele,
J. Holbrook,	M. Harther and friend,
Miss Jones,	J. McMath,
J. Muirhead,	Mrs. Ridge and friend,
James Smith,	M. Geiger and lady,
M. Bedford and friend,	W. Nicolls,
G. Brown,	W. Fase and friend,
M. Mezyer,	Hagemeister and infant,
H. Cook,	M. Frank,
C. Christiane and friend,	F. Rhine,
F. V. Gemm,	M. Coleman,
F. Rebeson,	M. Bush and son,
G. Dodds,	M. Honeey,
M. Pestre and four friends,	M. Patterson,
M. Wilberg and friend,	Mrs. Craig—Total, 233.
M. Moyer,	

Withregard to the ship that ran into the *Arctic* our informant is mistaken. She is advertised to leave Quebec on the 20th inst. It is possible that it was one of the Liverpool and Quebec line of steamers, and as those vessels have recently taken British troops on their home passages, we fear that in this case an unhappy fate has overtaken them, and that another long list of victims is to be added to that given above.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Army Regulations—Promotion of Non-Commissioned Officers—Pennsylvania Election.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The War Department has issued orders establishing regulations for carrying out the provisions of the Act of August last, relative to the promotion of Non-commissioned Officers. An Army Board to examine the candidates for promotion, is to meet here every September. Colonels are to recommend candidates deserving promotion from education, conduct and services. The candidates must be unmarried and aged between twenty and thirty-eight. They will be examined in English Grammar, Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, Geography, Popular Astronomy, History and the Constitution.

The first general examination is to take place on the first Monday of January next, excepting such candidates as are serving in New-Mexico. They will be examined on the first Monday of June. As a general rule, one-fourth of the vacancies occurring will be filled by the promotion of non-commissioned officers.

There is great excitement and anxiety here relative to the Pennsylvania election. A.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The amount of public debt redeemed last week reached $80,800.

The *Union* of this morning continues the war in relation to General CASS. It declares, in reply to the Richmond *Enquirer*, that it has made no effort to bring forward any individual for the Presidential succession, and will not do so, but stand prepared to give the nominee of the National Convention a hearty support.

A bill to increase the license to grocers selling spirituous liquors, to the extent of $80 additional, passed both Boards last night.

The total amount of drafts on the Treasury last week, reached $626,000.

A stabbing case occurred here this morning between two Americans, one a Baltimorean, the other a Philadelphian. The latter made the first assault, when the former stabbed him, inflicting a deep wound about six inches long, but not mortal. The Baltimorean has been lodged in jail.

THE ELECTIONS.

Pennsylvania Election.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

POLLOCK, the Whig candidate for Governor, has 322 majority, which is a large gain.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

Dauphin Co.—POLLOCK's majority in this county is estimated at 1,500.

York Borough—York, 250 majority for POLLOCK—gain, 2.

Carbon Co.—POLLOCK's majority in Mauch Chunk borough is 93. In Neshahoning District, BIGLER's majority is 30.

Bucks Co.—In Doylestown, POLLOCK's majority, 11, and H. L. MOTT, Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, 124 majority; J. S. BLACK, Democratic candidate for Judge of Supreme Court, 35 majority. All these are Whig gains.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

In this city, POLLOCK has 1,203 majority; a Whig gain of 500.

In Allegheny city, POLLOCK's majority is 850, and he gains 25 in five districts. The County gain for POLLOCK is 250. These gains are based on the Governor's vote of 1851, when JOHNSTON had 2,600.

PITTSBURG—2 A. M.

Lawrence County: In Newcastle, POLLOCK's majority is 200. In four townships the majority for POLLOCK is 463.

Erie City gives BIGLER 850 majority. Crawford County: In Meadville, POLLOCK's majority is 147. H. S. MOTT, Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, 74 majority.

Carbon County gives BIGLER about 100 majority, being a Democratic loss of 400.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 10—11:15 P. M.

The election passed off very quietly. No disturbances occurred. There are no returns yet received that indicate the result. FLORENCE, Democratic candidate for Congress, is probably elected in the first district.

Luzerne Co.—POLLOCK's majority in five townships is 130. BIGLER's majority in the County is somewhat reduced. FULLER, Whig, is most likely elected to Congress in the twelfth district. The returns indicate by 800 majority.

Northampton Co.—Easton Borough gives 273 majority for POLLOCK.

Schuylkill Co.—BIGLER's majority is reported to be about 2,000, a gain of 1,300 over 1851.

Altoona, Blair Co., four districts, POLLOCK's gain, 431. His majority in the whole County will be 1,500.

THIRD DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 10—12½ P. M.

Philadelphia City—In the Fourteenth Ward, POLLOCK's majority is 1,000; a gain of about 200. In the Twentieth Ward his majority is 120.

Huntingdon Co.—POLLOCK's majority in Huntingdon Borough is 57. It is estimated his majority in the County is 600.

Luzerne Co.—This County shows a considerable Whig gain, and POLLOCK will probably carry the County. H. M. FULLER, Whig, for Congress, gains 600 as far as heard from in the Twelfth District, over WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate and present member.

Lehigh Co.—The whole Democratic ticket is defeated in this County. It gave BIGLER 900 majority last year.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 10—1½ A. M.

Philadelphia City—The Seventh Ward gives 300 majority for BIGLER, a large Democratic gain. Tenth Ward, POLLOCK's majority 900; Thirteenth Ward, majority for POLLOCK 500; Fifteenth Ward, majority for POLLOCK, 60; Ninth Ward, POLLOCK's majority, 362; Fourth Ward, 647 majority for BIGLER.

Reading, Berks Co., gives POLLOCK 190 majority—a large Whig gain.

Westmoreland Co.—It is reported that this County gives 1,000 majority for BIGLER. At the last Gubernatorial election it gave him 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 2 A. M.

In the Second Congressional District JOB R. TYSON, the regular Whig candidate is elected over HAMILTON, Democrat, and CHANDLER, Independent Whig.

Nothing is yet known as to the result of the vote throughout the State on the Prohibition Liquor Law. There is a large majority for the measure in this city.

In Wayne County BIGLER's majority is 900; Montour County, 250 majority for BIGLER; Union County, 1,500 majority for POLLOCK; Lycoming County gives 600 majority for POLLOCK; Clinton County, POLLOCK's majority, 250; Centre County, POLLOCK, 300.

BIGLER's majority in Berks County is 4,000—a loss of 800 since the last Gubernatorial election. In Carbon County, ASA PACKER, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, is elected by 200 majority. Three other Counties in this District are strongly Democratic.

BIGLER's majority in York County is about 600, being a loss of 400 as compared with the last Gubernatorial election.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA—3 A. M.

In sixteen townships of Bucks County POLLOCK gains 800 over the vote of 1851. The County has probably gone for POLLOCK. MOTT, Democratic and Know-Nothing candidate for Canal Commissioner, has 1,000 majority in the County.

S. C. BRADSHAW, Whig, is probably elected to Congress in the Seventh District.

Ohio Election.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

EDWARD WADE is probably elected from the Nineteenth District, by 4,000 majority, and the State Republican or anti-Nebraska ticket carried by 1,000 majority.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The election passed off quietly to-day, and it is considered on all hands that the American Reform ticket is elected in this city and county by a large majority.

South Carolina Election.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

It is believed Mr. MORDECAI, who is charged with being a Know-Nothing, is elected Senator from Charleston.

Hon. JOHN L. PRESTON is elected Senator from this district.

Florida Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Oct. 9.

We have a few details of the Florida election. Leon County gives MAXWELL, Democrat, for Congress, 90 majority; Wakulla gives him 30 majority; Jefferson, 243 majority; and Madison, 60. He is elected by about 500 majority. The Legislature is Democratic.

Newark Charter Election.

NEWARK, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The Charter election in this city took place to-day, and created a degree of interest seldom felt at general elections. About 1,000 votes were polled, and the returns which have reached us up to 12 o'clock indicate the election of HORACE POTMER, the Whig and Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 1,200 votes over FREDERICK W. SMITH, the Democratic candidate. The Whigs and Know-Nothing have literally swept the city, and the air is ringing with their victorious shouts.

The Second Ward gives POTMER 310 majority, and the Eighth Ward, (formerly Democratic,) has given 23 majority for POTMER, and elected the Whig Alderman by seven majority over the present incumbent.

The Third Ward gives POTMER 223 majority, and elects the Whig Alderman by a large majority. The Fourth Ward gives 203 majority for POTMER. The Fifth and Seventh Wards, hitherto strongly Democratic, are tied. The Common Council will be strongly Whig. The victory is a great triumph for the cause of Temperance.

No Tidings of the Steamers.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 11—1 A. M.

The weather, which, for a week or ten days past, has been unusually fine, indicates the approach of a storm from the northeast.

The steamer from Newfoundland is now two days overdue, and her arrival is anxiously looked for, under the belief that she may possibly bring some tidings of the missing steamer *Arctic*.

The steamer *Europa*, with Liverpool dates of Sept. 30, is now momentarily expected, but as yet has not been signalled.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

In the Court of Appeals this morning, case No. 103 was submitted; 98 argued—26 struck off, and 102 concluded; 78 submitted; 77 argued.

The Court then announced that no more arguments would be heard.

Mortality in New-Orleans—The Steamship Cahawba.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 9.

The total number of deaths during the past week in this city was 298, including 207 from Yellow Fever.

The steamship *Cahawba* sailed to-day for New-York and Havana, with 1,100 bales of Cotton, and $250,000 in specie.

Destruction of a Mississippi Steamer by Fire—Several Lives Lost.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 9.

The steamer *Prairie*, belonging to this city, was destroyed by fire near Natchez yesterday, and several persons perished in the flames, including two ladies. No names have yet been ascertained. The cargo consisted of 3,300 bales of cotton, which with the vessel it is supposed will prove a total loss.

The Canada's Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 9.

The news by the steamship *Canada* has had a depressing influence on our COTTON market, and prices are rather weaker. Middling is quoted at 8½c. @ 9c. Ohio FLOUR has slightly improved, selling at $6 50@$6 75.

Severe Storm on Lake Superior.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A severe storm occurred at Ontonagon, Lake Superior, on the 3d inst. About 400 feet of the pier was carried away, together with freight upon it from the propeller *Peninsula*, and steamer *Sam Ward*, including machinery for the National Ridge Mine, and supplies for the Ohio Trap Rock Company. The total loss was about $15,000. The Presbyterian Church was blown from its position. The steamers *Sam Ward* and *Baltimore* were safe at Fond-du-lac and La Pointe.

The Cochituate Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The receivers of the Cochituate Bank (failed) have given notice that the claimants, who proved their claims previous to Aug. 1, will receive fifty per cent. on the same, to be paid at the Webster Bank on and after Monday next.

Arrival of the Steamship Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The United States Mail Steamship *Marion*, Capt. W. FOSTER, arrived here at nine o'clock this (Tuesday,) morning.

Non-Arrival of the Europa.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The telegraph between this point and Halifax is working badly. Our latest date from Halifax is 10 o'clock this morning, at which time there were no signs of the *Europa*.

Large Fire at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

A large fire is raging in this place. The office of the *Miners' Journal* is burned down, and many other buildings in the rear of Centre-street and along the Railroad are on fire.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Four or five dwellings and several stables were destroyed by the fire. Mr. BRANNON, of the *Miner's Journal*, estimates his loss at $10,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

Fire at Great Barrington.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

An incendiary fire was kindled in the woodshed of the Housatonic Railroad at Great Barrington, on Saturday night, and about one thousand cords of wood, belonging to the Railroad Company, were destroyed, besides damaging the depot building, and sweeping down the large stores of GRANGER, HILL & Co., J. F. & F. J. SANDFORD, the printing office of the Berkshire *Courier*, and a dwelling house. The loss is estimated at $30,000, but is mostly covered by insurance.

Post-Office Appointment.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

R. D. BAKER, the Postmaster at Sandy Hill, and for many years the editor of the Sandy Hill *Herald*, has been removed from the Post-Office at that place, and JAMES M. MOSS appointed in his stead.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

We have no mail this morning south of Savannah. The papers of that city still caution all absentees to remain away on account of the yellow fever.

CITY POLITICS.

Nomination of John N. Genin for Mayor.

Resolutions—Nothing Adjourned in Confusion.

Agreeably to a call issued during the past week, a considerable number of citizens, independent of party, assembled at the Hall No. 600 Broadway, for the purpose of putting the name of JOHN N. GENIN, the hatter, in nomination as an independent candidate for Mayor, at the approaching election. About five hundred persons were present, and, with a few exceptions, there seemed to be a unanimity of feeling.

Mr. W. J. HASKINGTON was, on motion, elected President. The following gentlemen were elected

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

First Ward, Jas. G. Elliott; 2d, Wm. [illegible]; 3d, [illegible] Winchester; 4th, Jas. E. Wilson; 5th, Jas. L. Wright; 6th, W. C. Anderson; 7th, W. Rowell; 8th, E. C. Fletcher; 9th, John C. Brent; 10th, Jas. Wilkins; 11th, Jas. L. Rodgers; 12th, Jas. L. Dayton; 13th, Jas. W. Stevens; 14th, Sidney Rooney; 15th, J. J. Marks; 16th, Jas. G. Holbrook; 17th, A. W. [illegible]; 18th, [illegible]; 19th, J. Hoffman Stewart; 20th, R. W. Leavitt; 21st, Jas. Browning; 22d, Etheridge Denny.

The meeting was addressed by Mr. DORRANCE and Mr. THOS. JOHNS, Jr. The speakers adverted to the inefficiency of the City Government during the few years past, owing to the corruption growing out of the City patronage being used to subserve the ends of party. He spoke of Mr. GENIN's practical qualifications evinced in his past career which they urged was ample evidence of his being competent to direct the affairs of the City in a much more satisfactory manner than they had been conducted for many years.

The Committee appointed at a previous meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted by a nearly unanimous vote:

Whereas, This great Commercial Metropolis has been for many years misgoverned, or half-governed, by incompetent and neglectful public officers, imposed upon it by the operation of party machinery, for the furtherance of party objects and interests, the positive influence of political caucus domination, to wit so-called primary meetings and Conventions, has not only ceased to be a virtue but has led to crying evils in the administration of our local government, and injuriously affected the health, business, morals and reputation of our city, therefore,

Resolved, That we will commence this evening, the work of reform by naming, in open meeting and without the intervention of party wire-pullers, an independent, capable, honest and energetic citizen, unconnected with and uncommitted to, any political interest or faction, as the PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR!

Resolved, That our fellow-citizen, JOHN N. GENIN, possesses, in a high degree, those essential qualifications, and is therefore the man for the occasion.

Resolved, That the fact of his being unknown as a partisan politician, constitutes, in our opinion, one of his chief merits, and gives him a powerful claim to the support and confidence of those who desire to see the office of Mayor cut loose from all obligations to cliques and factions, composed (to use the words of JOHN RANDOLPH,) of "men of seven principles—five loaves and two fishes."

Resolved, That JOHN N. GENIN has practically demonstrated, by his Broadway experiment, the possibility of making New-York one of the cleanest cities in the Union, although the lesson he gave the authorities has been lost upon them, and it remains, to their disgrace, one of the filthiest in the civilized world.

Resolved, That in supporting and calling upon our fellow-citizens to support JOHN N. GENIN for the Mayoralty, we shall do so in the confident belief, as we do that if elected he will use his best energies to maintain public order, give us clean and unobstructed thoroughfares, promote economy in the public expenditures, expose official delinquency wherever it may exist, and bring about such a reform in every branch of our public affairs as shall tell upon the business interests of this community, and relieve us from the reproach of tamely waiving our rights and also lately submitting to innumerable wrongs.

Resolved, Finally, that we do not intend the nomination of JOHN N. GENIN, as our candidate for Mayor, shall be a cold and barren tribute to his integrity and capacity, but that we will work for him "with a will" during the canvass, and vote for him at the polls in November next, and that we respectfully invite all friends of public order, honest government, and clean streets, all enemies of official peculation, back-stairs influence and public nuisances, to do likewise.

At this stage of the proceedings there was considerable confusion, growing out of the presence of about a score of men said to be members of the Hatters' Union. They commenced an interference in the business of the meeting by loud vociferations, so much so that it was considered politic to adjourn the meeting, after appointing the President and Secretary of the meeting a Committee to wait on Mr. GENIN and inform him of the action taken.

Whig Convention.

The Whig Mayoralty Convention met last night, at the Broadway House, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Mayor and Governor of the Alms-House Department. The Convention was organized by the appointment of JOSEPH G. PINCKNEY, of the Seventeenth Ward, Chairman, and JOHN P. HOOPE, of the Fifteenth Ward, and A. J. WILLIAMSON, of the Second, Secretaries.

The seats of the Delegates from the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twenty-first Wards were contested, and a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to settle the claims of the contestants.

The Committee, which consisted of Royal G. Millard, John Decker, Dennis McLaughlin, A. M. C. Smith and Marcellus Eells, reported favorably to the ticket in the Eleventh Ward headed by FREEMAN HISCOX; in the Thirteenth Ward, to that of JOHN COOPER; in the Fourteenth Ward, to that of JOHN HOOPE, and in the Twenty-first to that of F. L. HARRIS.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Mayor.

FIRST BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice	35
John I. Herrick	36
Merwin R. Brewer	28
Robert T. Haws	3
Zophar Mills	1
Isaac O. Barker	1

SECOND BALLOT.

John I. Herrick	37
Merwin R. Brewer	28
Robert T. Haws	1

Mr. HERRICK was then declared nominated and a Committee appointed to inform him of the fact.

The Convention then commenced to ballot for a Governor of the Almshouse Department. Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of the Seventh Ward, received the nomination. The following was the balloting:

FIRST BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice	35
Joseph S. Taylor	26
Dr. James R. Wood	27
Wm. T. Pinckney	13
B. M. Fowler	3

SECOND BALLOT.

James R. Wood	33
Joseph S. Taylor	27
W. T. Pinckney	6

THIRD BALLOT.

James R. Wood	37
Joseph S. Taylor	27

Dr. WOOD was then declared unanimously nominated.

A Committee, consisting of J. Cooper, M. H. Chase, D. McLaughlin, F. Hiscox, and H. W. Genet, was appointed to make arrangements for the ratification meeting.

Previous to the adjournment of the Convention, Mr. HERRICK, the nominee for Mayor, entered the room and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

Hard-Shell Congressional Nomination.

The Delegates to the Fifth Congressional Hard-Shell Convention, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York, and the city of Williamsburg, met last evening at the Pacific Shades in Williamsburg, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for this District. Mr. EDWARD DRISCOLL acted as Chairman. Mr. PHILIP HAMILTON, a lawyer, residing in Williamsburg, received the nomination on the first regular ballot. The following was the vote: PHILIP HAMILTON, 10; A. J. BERRY, 4; Mr. BISHOP, 5. On the informal ballot, JACOB MESSEROLE received 7 votes, but on the regular ballot they cast their votes for Messrs. BERRY and BISHOP, and Mr. HAMILTON having received a majority, the MESSEROLE Delegates withdrew from the Convention.

RECAPITULATION.

Whig Nominations.

Mayor—JOHN I. HERRICK.

Governor of Almshouse—Dr. JAMES R. WOOD.

Soft-Shell.

Register—HENRY D. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Streets and Lamps—[illegible].

Governor of Almshouse—DANIEL F. TIEMANN.

Mortality at Charleston—Yellow Fever.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

The deaths in this city for the past week were eighty, of which fifty-three were from yellow fever.

Adams & Co.'s Absconding Clerk.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 10.

JOSEPH W. POTTER, Adams & Co.'s delinquent clerk, who was arrested in Chicago and brought back, was taken before the Police Court to-day, and he, waiving all preliminary examination, was held in $15,000 bail for trial. He absconded with about $5,000.

LETTERS ON THE CHARITIES OF ENGLAND.

NUMBER FIVE.

The Patent Candle Factory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, August, 1854.

Of all the enterprises in England for the poor and laboring classes, this work going on in the Candle Factory at Vauxhall, seems to us the most earnest and thorough. It is so remarkable, that we would gladly see accounts of it spread through every manufacturing village of America. For the first time almost in the history of manufacturing, this Company have developed the highest Christian idea of the relation of masters and workmen. The whole effort has been so simple, and yet so singular in its nature, that we almost despair of conveying it to our American readers, except as it is described in the admirable papers of the Manager, Mr. J. P. WILSON. We have the pleasure of knowing Mr. WILSON; and though he is the last man to wish such public notice, we may be allowed to say that he is what his papers show, a simple, earnest, God-loving man, who lives in daily business under some conception of the responsibility of a religious life. The whole enterprise for the improvement of the factory from beginning to end is his. We shall, as much as possible, try to give the narrative in his own simple words.

"The schools of the Factory," says Mr. WILSON, in a Report made 9th March, 1852, to the Board of Directors, at their request, "began in a very humble way by half a dozen of our boys hiding themselves behind a bench, two or three times a week, after they had done their day's work and had their tea, to practice writing on scraps of paper with worn-out pens begged from the counting-house. The foreman of their department encouraged them, and as they persevered and were joined by others of the boys, he begged that some rough movable desks might be made for them. When they had obtained these, they used to clear away the candle-boxes at night and set up the desks, and thus work more comfortably than before, although still at great disadvantages, as compared with working in any ordinary school-room. My brother encouraged them with some books as prizes, and many, who had been very backward, improved much in reading and writing."

The fact of all this being the work of the boys, seemed of so much value that the managers refrained from interfering, except by presents of occasional books for prizes.

The first half-dozen scholars had now increased to thirty, and it was desirable to get a better place for a school-room. Some old store-rooms were gutted out and plainly furnished at an expense of some £172. The boys entered this room in the winter of 1848, and the whole was so much voluntary yet, that the prayers with which the school closed were read by the boys themselves. The principle of self-government, however, began more and more to work badly. The managers gave it a fair trial even to allowing the whole to be directed by a committee chosen at a general meeting of the boys. The experiment, however, was finally given up at the request of the older boys themselves, and the school has since been worked by authority, though this has been guided often by a general vote. As an instance of this, the report mentions that a vote had first passed to attend school four nights a week, instead of three, during eight months of the year, so as to make holiday the four best summer months.

Previously to the starting of this school, it appears they had been troubled by one evil. In the making the candles it was often necessary to employ boys a certain time, taking them from their schools and then to let them go unemployed. They often did not go back to the schools, but idled about in the streets and fell into bad habits, until they were wanted again. Now with the school they had a place at once where these lads could be kept in good employment and transferred to the factory. The day-school became thus a kind of primary department or nursery for the factory, so that they had a prize to offer to the best of the school-boys, in admission to the work-shops, and at the same time would admit no boys whose character they did not previously know.

The total cost of the day-school up to Dec. 31, 1851, was £227. As the enterprise went on a difficulty was found in inducing the boys who had been hard at work all day to attend school an hour and a half in the evening.

The first method of inducement was in inviting the whole school to "tea parties" in the new room. The boys, many of whom had never been at such a thing before, came very untidily dressed, but gradually, as more of these parties were held, the dress improved, and they began to look neatly; and the boys outside felt uncomfortable at not being present at them, and so joined the school.

During the Summer of 1849, the Cholera broke out in England and raged fearfully in the neighborhood of the Factory.

The best preventives seemed to the managers to be fresh air and exercise; and accordingly they set to work to start a cricket game. A gentleman kindly gave them the use of a field, and the school hours were employed in the play. Always, after the games were finished, the boys collected in a corner of the field and took off their caps for a very short prayer for the safety of themselves and their friends from the disease. In 1850, losing possession of the field, another of 8½ acres was hired by Mr. WILSON at £40 a year, and levelled for cricket, and in another part laid out in gardens for the boys.

"I look upon the cricket," says Mr. WILSON, "as one of the very happiest parts of all that we have been doing, and have never had any misgivings about inducing our boys to take to it, and to give a good deal of their spare time and attention to it. With boys of a higher class than ours, there might be a question about this; but all ours must expect to be working with their bodies, much more than with their minds; and of two boys in other respects alike, of whom one should spend many of his Summer evenings in cricket, and become a fair cricketer, and the other in dawdling about, as most London boys do, the first would, when grown up, have strength and activity of body, and quickness of hand and eye far beyond the other, and would so possess in his labor a much more valuable commodity to take to market.

Then the cricket and Summer excursion (of which I have yet to speak) are felt by them all to be part of the same system with the Sunday services and the Winter's hard schooling. The last alone might perhaps be too plain food for the rather weak intellectual and moral appetite of many of our boys; but the cricket and Summer excursion make the whole to be pleasant." The expenses of the cricket and gardens for the last three years he estimates at £240.

He alludes feelingly to the difficulty which masters always have of mingling easily with their workmen, and thinks that this game especially has brought them all in the factory near to one another. Its effect, too, on the boys engaged in night-work has been very encouraging. Formerly, these lads, being unable to sleep directly after their night's work, would dawdle about and get rid of the time until it was the hour for their day's sleep. "Now, all last Summer the night gang of boys, on leaving work at 6 o'clock in the morning, went straight to our field, and there they thoroughly enjoyed themselves in gardening and cricket until about 8½ o'clock. They then collected in a shed which we have on the ground, to hear a verse or two from the New Testament read to them, and to say the Lord's Prayer together before going home to sleep; and the way in which they joined in this little religious service, coming as it did just as a part of their enjoyment, would make one hope for very happy effects from it."

In adding still further to the inducements of the school, occasional Summer excursions were taken to the sea-side, to which the school alone were invited. Formerly the boys, on the Sunday, after working hard all the week, were in the habit of idling about in the fields, or boating, or playing "rounders." The cricket and the sea-side trips gave them now something of the needed relaxation, and they were more willing to spend the Sunday as a day of worship and improvement.

The operations thus far described were connected with the Belmont Factory, but similar enterprises were commenced in connection with the Night-Light Factory and the girls, who were at work in it. As all these increased, it became necessary to have some one present, who should constantly supervise them, and accordingly a chaplain was appointed—a man of some means, who wished to devote himself to this labor gratuitously, but to whom, for the sake of the principle, a regular salary of £200 was paid.

These are his duties. In the Lower School-room he has a short service every morning, at a quarter to 6, for the men. * * * At five minutes past 6, there is a similar service in the same room for such of the boys as can attend.

After that, the chaplain works in the Night-Light School, which is held from 6 o'clock till breakfast time, four days a week; or he is in the Candle Factory Morning School, which is held two days a week, for those who are at night work; or else he works with a class of the most forward of the boys, who act as teachers of the others in the evening school.

After breakfast, at 8½ o'clock, we who are of the counting-house, together with the two foremen meet in the lower room for a short service. The rest of the day and evening is spent by the Chaplain in school labors and in visiting the homes of the children.

Once supposing a genuine and earnest man in the heart of all this work, and one can imagine the deep effects. It seems for the first time, the right mingling of the Workshop and the Church.

With the refitting of a building for a Chapel and all the other expenses, Mr. WILSON had laid out for these objects, from his own private purse, up to the date of this report, some £3,280; and the present annual expense he estimated at £1,105. His own salary is only £1,000 a year. The numbers in the different schools were as follows: *Belmont Evening School*, 211; *Belmont Day School*, 103; *Night-light Boys' School*, 97; *Night-light Girls' School*, 101. Total, 512.

Of the direct pecuniary advantage of all this to the Company, he says it is impossible to make an accurate statement. "One can only say, generally, that the whole spirit of a factory, such as I trust ours is now in prospect of becoming, will be different from that of one in which the giving and taking of wages is the only connection between the proprietors and their people. One feels intuitively, the moment the idea of two such factories is presented to one's mind, that the difference does, and must necessarily by the very laws of human nature and religion, ensure to the one much greater prosperity than to the other, although it may be impossible to trace out the details of this, and say such and such a hundred pounds spent at such a time on the boys, had brought back two hundred pounds before such a date, afterwards.

If I were forced to come to some particular proved instances of benefit to the business, I should take first the one which you witnessed the other night, after coming down from the schools into the factory, a number of boys working so steadily and well at what a few years back we should not have thought of trusting to any but men, it being work requiring much greater care and attention than can be reckoned upon from ordinary untrained factory-boys.

Yet, even here, the exact pecuniary benefit cannot be stated, &c."

He states, too, that the book-prizes, which they have offered for the best cricket-matches, have stimulated the boys, who could not read before, to learn to read them; and that this has worked beneficially on the general intelligence, and so on the success of the factory—much of their work being of a kind to require skill and discrimination.

The remaining account of this most remarkable work we must postpone to another letter, only trusting that this brief sketch may reach the hands of some of our manufacturers, in whose hands is the welfare of so many human beings. C. L. B.

TO THOSE SENDING LETTERS TO NEWFOUNDLAND.—Letters for Newfoundland, if prepaid the United States postage of five cents the single letter, agreeably to the United States and British postal arrangements, will, on being sent to Boston, be forwarded, in closed bags, by the Cunard steamers to Halifax; and this, we understand, is the most expeditious and cheapest route, and the way the Newfoundland people wish their letters sent.

Cardinal MAI, the celebrated linguist and custode of the Vatican Library, died at Albano on the 8th ultimo.

FROM JAMAICA.

Pleasant Account of the Crops—Doings of the Branch Society of Arts.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) Monday, Sept. 25, 1854.

Both in the low lands and mountain districts generally throughout the Island the crops are looking favorably, the cane fields are luxuriantly green, and the coffee trees have begun to put forth their snowy virgin bloom with every prospect of a plentiful harvest; but, alas, the good that nature bestows upon us, man, in the plenitude of his wisdom and power, renders profitless. The cultivators of the soil have not only to contend against slave labor, but the war duty is another vexatious ingredient in addition to their many grievous endurances. The very improvement we are now seeking to establish in the cultivation of our sugars is made the source for increased penalties. Can any nation stand this kind of treatment, and silently submit to encroachments so palpably destructive and fatal to the future rise and progress of the Colonies? Our best energies are frustrated by studied means employed by the Home Government to baffle our dexterity in the course of improvement, and sink us lower and lower in the gulf of despondency. What effect will this "Responsible Government" have on the manufacture of our staples, and when exposed to so many trials and disappointments? We have had to contend against the devastation of a mysterious disease, with all the horrors consequent upon it; our laboring population almost exhausted from its effects; no helping hand to supply us with additional strength in our agricultural pursuits; our produce in the British markets not realizing simple interest—in many cases proving a loss to the producer. I ask what is it that can resuscitate this unfortunate Island, surrounded as it is with so many perplexities, made unbearable by that very hand which ought to succor and support us, but either will not or cannot? I see ruin and despair staring us in the face. Is it not clear to demonstration that unless some effective remedy be speedily employed, we must be sunk into total annihilation?

Sir HENRY BARKLY is desirous of reviving Sir CHARLES GREY'S "Branch Society of Arts and Sciences." A meeting was held at the King's House, and various Committees were appointed. Gentlemen, comprising a diversity of talent to discharge the duties imposed upon them, have entered warmly in the management. One of the speakers considered it a disgrace to Jamaica in not doing something substantial for the Great National Exhibition of 1851. The only articles then forwarded were a few artificial flowers, the handy-work of a Jamaica lady; and Jamaica's industry and agriculture was a handful of coffee. I rather think the disgrace was that of the Imperial Government, which at that time had reduced Jamaica to such an extremity of misery as to render any competition with the world unprofitable on her part. There is to be a Grand Exhibition—all "The World" is to be transferred from Hyde Park to the Champs Elysées, of the industry of all nations in all its departments. The circular issued by the Branch Societies, divides the products of industry which are to figure on our part at this exposition under seven special departments. What these gentlemen will be able to accomplish is very questionable—perhaps a few specimens of copper ore, which would bear a favorable comparison with any similar description of mineral product in the world; some specimens of colonial fibre might be found useful to prepare at the present moment. The whole scheme will fall to the ground. Jamaica will not be able to gratify the expectations of those who are making so prominent a movement, and who appear to be so sanguine of success.

The general election is going on pretty calmly, up to the present day; all the old members have been reëlected with the exception of one new candidate for the Parish of Saint Dorothy.

The Speaker of the late House had a narrow escape of being defeated. There is every probability that this gentleman will be reëlected as Speaker of the new House. £600 per annum is not to be sneezed at in these ticklish times.

A letter written in New-York, bearing the signature of "A Citizen of New-York," found its way in the *Morning Journal* of this city. It is a highly inflammatory commentary on a certain article which appeared in that paper condemnatory of Commodore HOLLINS' unjustifiable conduct in the late transactions at Greytown. This stirred up the angry feelings of the editor, who has retorted pretty sharply on the writer, but certainly not less deservedly. The "Citizen" has no doubt expressed himself in the warmest language of the passions, and has, I think, unreflectingly given vent to that mode of vituperation which would have been "more honored in the breach than the observance."

Nothing material has transpired since my last respecting mining operations. They are just as I left them when I referred to their continued success, on the 20th current.

FROM THE WEST.

Discovery of Railroad Depredations in Ohio.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

SANDUSKY, Thursday, Oct. 5, 1854.

For some time past extensive robberies have been practiced on lines of travel between New-York and the Lake cities. Goods have been missed from the propellers, at depôts and from freight cars. It has been known that these depredations were perpetrated according to a system in which a number of persons were engaged. Boxes of goods were missing, boxes have been broken open and parcels stolen, and many packages have never reached their destination. It was closely suspected several months ago that a party of the rascals who were carrying on this scheme had their head-quarters at this city. A large amount of goods has been missed from the Mad River Depôt, and last week such developments were made as induced the Superintendents to set a watch. A shrewd employé who could be trusted was appointed to be on the alert, and he succeeded in entrapping half a dozen rascals.

About midnight six men entered the Mad River Railroad depôt, with dark lanterns. The spy was on the *qui vive* and followed them. They at once began operations by breaking open boxes. He managed so cautiously as to be able to get a view of their faces, and not only that, to get the names on the boxes they plundered. He took notes also of their conversation. When the labors of the night were over they retreated from the scene of their depredations, and he followed, when accidentally he stepped upon a plank which slipped and made a noise. At once one of the burglars cried, "If there is a man in this depôt he is a dead man," throwing the light from his lantern, as he spoke, directly in the direction of the sound. The spy was in his stocking feet, and was well acquainted with the depôt, and being a good dodger kept out of the line of the lantern light. Two of the burglars, with revolvers in their hands, began to search the depôt. The spy was unarmed, but he succeeded in secreting himself so safely that, though the burglars searched a long time, they did not find him.

On the following morning six arrests were made. Among the burglars were three out of one family—a father and two sons—all in the employ of the Railway Company. The boys were check clerks. The other burglars were also employés of the Company. It is now ascertained that they have been stealing for more than a year, and have been in the habit of sending goods up the Lake, and to the towns in the vicinity. Through their arrest such information has been obtained as will lead to the arrest of parties at other places. No examinations have yet been had before a magistrate, and therefore I do not send you names. The papers of this place have not yet given particulars of the arrest, because it has been thought advisable not to advertise the detection of the Sandusky villains, lest those at other points elude efforts now made in quest of them. But so much time has now elapsed, that whatever can be done will be done before the TIMES with this letter can circulate here.

Sandusky is rapidly improving. Handsome and extensive stone buildings are going up on the principal streets. An extensive hotel is nearly completed, and DEWEY'S buildings, for his Cosmopolitan Gallery of Art, will be ready to be occupied next week, when the Gallery will be opened.

For a couple of days, the weather has been cold and wet. Last night there was a heavy frost in this vicinity.

Political excitement runs high here, as it does everywhere else in the northern part of the State. The Know-Nothings are giving the old fashioned politicians much uneasiness. The probability is that the Republican ticket will largely triumph in this District.

It is a common opinion in this quarter of the State that the drouth has not been so dreadful as was represented, and that times will not be as hard as was feared. The conviction prevails that flour must come down, and that corn and potatoes cannot go up. The small bill law, which forbids the circulation of foreign bank bills of a less denomination than $10, is generally disregarded. The law allows them to be taken for redemption, and everybody *designs* to send them home.

Yours, BARATOM.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE SPIRIT-RAPPERS: An Autobiography. By O. A. BROWNSON. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO. New-York:

This is a very extraordinary book,—a curiosity,—a thing not quite explicable, yet entirely sectarian. It purports to be the confession of one born of intelligent New-England parents, who strays from an old way that was not entirely good, and at last is brought to the fold. He likes *Positive Philosophy* while in college, and on graduating studies a little of Phrenology. He tries Transcendentalism, but makes little of it. The arrival of *Dr. P——— [Dr. POYEN?]* turns his thoughts to Mesmerism, and by slow degrees he becomes initiated into the mysteries of clairvoyance, table-tipping, rapping, and spiritualism. His skill assumes superhuman power. He has his own way, and controls men as one should if the dreams of the mesmerists and of spiritualists are true, to assure his own ends; but these ends are such as new lights and self-styled philanthropists suppose themselves to desire,—universal Democracy,—a complete liberty. Foiled by a higher power, however, the end does not follow the apparently sufficient means, and all fulfillment is postponed. Meanwhile the home feeling has died out; the love of mother, sister, brother, has perished. A sense of loneliness creeps over the disappointed man. In his horrid unbelief, it would be a comfort to believe in the existence of devils,—a relief to believe that there is a hell. And yet it needed but an intelligent self search to see that there was a devil, who had led him in his wanderings and exerted through him the influence which he thought was his own. But if there is a Devil, there must be a God. VOLTAIRE thought so; BAYLE said so. Then he must say "Good Lord," or "Good Devil;" but he had experience of the latter and knew how bad he was. Yet if there were a God, and he were good, he must have a law, which he, the penitent, had trodden on at every hour of his career. He had served the evil spirit, had compacted with death. At this point he makes his confession. He evidently hopes for a brighter future; he wishes to serve as a beacon, yet it is his pleasure to feel that some pitying ones will pray as they pass, "May his soul rest in peace."

The book purports to be an "Autobiography"—but of whom? Not of O. A. BROWNSON, though it doubtless is the spiritual experience of Mr. BROWNSON that is reproduced here—nor of any possible man, though it is all human enough until the "I," having attained extraordinary skill in the black art, sets out with the world reforming, strong-minded PRISCILLA upon a missionary tour to establish Mesmeric circles in every city and civilized land, and to put them all in connection, that one mind may influence the world and grant it universal liberty. From this point the effects are no longer such as common mediums and parlor circles produce, but they become entirely superhuman. And the "I"—the Magician—the Autobiographer, can be no other than the devil of Modern Reform.

Taking this as the key, it is possible to open the author's magnificent essaying and polished sentences to a meaning, to wit, that Satan, despairing of making further headway against True Religion by open Infidelity, sets his servants to divulging false philosophy, teaching sciences that are more curious than useful, and supplanting God's old Religion with a new one. It is not a fabled Satan but a true one that does it. Our author gives credit to LUTHER, and MAHOMET, and JOE SMITH, for "a sad sincerity in their work." They, least of all men, were hypocrites. If MAHOMET had been an impostor, saying to himself, "Go to, now; let us make a new religion and impose it upon the world," he never would have ventured upon *open* vice and profligacy. "Heretics are usually more careful than the orthodox in regard to appearances." "It is only innocence that dare be light and frolicksome and yield to its varying impulses." "LUTHER was a man terribly in earnest." "The cool, subtle, dark, persevering CALVIN, the fiery, energetic and ferocious JOHN KNOX, * * * were no shrewd calculating hypocrites." "Whoever looks beneath the surface of things, whoever studies in a truly philosophical spirit that fearful Protestant movement, must recognize in it a superhuman power, and say that either the finger of God or the hand of the Devil is here, and that its chiefs must have been inspired by the Holy Ghost or *driven onward by infuriated demons*." Of course Mr. BROWNSON thinks demons were their drivers, and it is one of them that enters into the new philosophy and urges it over two Continents. It dabbles in Phrenology and embraces Animal Magnetism. It talks transcendentally and is eloquent in the common places of Woman's Rights. It adopts the cause of Young America, and makes Universal Liberty, or unrestrained license, its gospel. It—"I"—the autobiographer, the writer, whose preface says that only the urgency of the publishers compelled him to write O. A. BROWNSON as his name,—the devil of modern reform—embarks for Europe. It found little chance for a democratic revolution in England. But her succession of Reform bills, which in due time would make the House of Commons come to be regarded *as representing population*, not an estate, and her free-trade, were hopeful. PEEL needed not to be mesmerized. RUSSELL and PALMERSTON had been already touched. GLADSTONE needed a slight manipulation, but SHAFTESBURY was amply mesmerized already by nature and fashion. England was ripe for getting the Continent into a democratic scrape, but she would bring no help to lift them out on to the safe side. Exeter Hall was easily charged. In Ireland O'CONNELL interested him as the author of "peaceful agitation," but his eye was too sharp after the "Tract." The "Young Ireland" party talked and blustered too much. They were of excellent disposition, but unsubstantial. They were all blaze and no heat. In Scotland, the second sight of the natives promised to be of service. The odic fluid seemed to be the natural atmosphere of her brownie and fairy peopled glens and mountains. Norway, Sweden and Denmark, were considered as already in the mesmeric connection. The spirits of the old Vikings, the Berserkirs and Sagars was still operative. Our missionary was disposed rather to imbibe than to issue strength there. The CZAR seemed like a hard case, but he is "a sort of Pope in his own dominions, and not indisposed to supplant the Pope of Rome, which was quite enough for us." In Hungary, PRISCILLA—though it was scarcely necessary—initiated the Magyar ladies, and "I laid my hand on KOSSUTH's head and breathed into his mouth." KOSSUTH was all right. In Austria the aristocracy were proof, but the University students were impressible and easily changed. Matters were satisfactorily arranged in Germany, for Germans, whether right or wrong, are always earnest. LOLA MONTES was schooled and sent to Munich, but she was too vain, and allowing King LOUIS to make her a Countess, disappointed high hopes. MAZZINI, they met at Geneva, and him they found a very genius of intrigue, and GIOBERTI, a fearless exile yet a rigid Papist, was just the man for the purpose. GUIZOT, under LOUIS PHILIPPE, ruled France, and he was *in sympathy* with the Liberals, who in France, and the world over, held jubilee when the old Pope died. Good pious Cardinal MASTAI became Pope PIUS IX., and the demon seemed for a while to have power over him. But while men and devils propose, God alone disposes. The new Pope, though seeming at first to incline to the councils of Liberal France, though flattered by enthusiastic crowds as a Reformer, proved a genuine Pope, and as their missioning was stayed. Insurrection, Revolution and Reform blazed all over Europe, but that firm, new, liberal, genuine Pope was the Conservative element that quenched its further progress. Nor could any magic of evil rid the world of his presence. The "greater magician" kept him in his genuine papacy, and it was in vain. Austria rose again like another ANTÆUS; England stood aloof, though she did advise afar off; France feared Russia, and Russia hated the New Order more than she hated the Old, so the Old was taken back to her favor, and with fallen spirits the party returned. There were sanguine ones who hoped that another opportunity was coming, but our missionary despairs. True Religion was aroused to defense by the onslaught, and the *false* was shattered by the unavailing projection. Here, again, the autobiography puts on a more human phase, and it is no longer a demon that is rehearsing his experience. The remnant of the book is given to discussions of topics kindred to those already named,—superstition, monomania, and insanity. Its favorite way of investigating a subject is to set a Unitarian, an Orthodox New-Englander, a Universalist and a strong-minded woman to conversing on it. It manages to make these so develop each other's weakness that the sentiment of the good Catholic will naturally present itself at last as the only tenable position,—though very likely it will not be openly named.

Now, when O. A. BROWNSON attempts to define his position, no experienced person expects to find him in the place that a plain interpretation of his words would indicate. So when on a subject of this mystic sort he explains his opinions, we come to repeat them with the most modest distrust of our proper apprehension of them, so that very likely what we have once pronounced as the key to this work, he may deem entirely uncalled for. A living man, he may think, might very easily have accomplished all that the "I" of his autobiography confesses. For his theory of the spirit rappings is, that they are the work of Satan. He admits the genuineness of the manifestations claimed, urges that they are superhuman, knows they cannot be of God since they are not good, argues their coincidence with and analogy to the proven works of devils in Holy and Profane Writ; and though he doubts not that his brother savans will think he has lost his wits, ascribes them without hesitation to the enemies of God and man. But Satan *has no creative power*. He can only invade bodies when they are in an abnormal state. Now the mesmeric phenomena are explicable on natural principles. No one is subject to it whose nervous constitution is in a healthy state. Many phenomena vulgarly attributed to Satanic influence, are easily explained by this abnormal development. But the practice of mesmerism is not harmless, for it is an artificial disease—it facilitates Satanic invasion. Satan can only invade our bodies when they are physically depraved, or *by availing himself of some natural force*—fluid—imponderable—REICHENBACH'S *Od*, MESMER'S *Magnetism*, or as the older magetists called it, *spirit of the world*. Such is his theory—not a new one, indeed—but here very skillfully deduced as the necessity, from the reasonings of the book, if they are admitted and its facts if they are conceded. It is very nearly the doctrine which Rev. CHARLES BEECHER broached before a Congregationalist body of our vicinity, just before he went abroad to treasure *Sunny Memories* with Mrs. STOW, and the same which, stripped of its fine clothes, the superstitions of *every age and country have embraced*. Much interest is given the work by the frequent introduction of real persons, with slighty altered names. Judge Beston and Senator Van Shaik, Priscilla, and some of the clergy, we are sure we have read of before, and some of them we have seen face to face. It is, we repeat, a very curious book.

LONDON: ITS LITERARY AND HISTORICAL CURIOSITIES. By F. SAUNDERS. New-York: KIGGINS & KELLOGG.

If a man were going to London for the first time he could save time and much annoyance, by studying out the city thoroughly before starting, by learning its prominent objects, getting familiar with its ground-plan, and knowing beforehand what he shall look at, and how most easily to get from point to point of interest. A week in the metropolis, if he went well acquainted with the Guide Book, would give him more familiarity with its lions than a month spent in rambling there without its aid. But the Guide-books generally are very meagre things: intended to serve the purposes of all to some extent, they must needs give but the outlines for any. Mr. SAUNDERS, whose savory *Salad for the Solitary*, has won him all confidence for any new effort, in this "London," serves up such curiosities as literary men and those historically disposed will like to see. He pictures all the nooks and corners which the literati have dwelt in, and maps the shrines that we should be ashamed not to visit when we go. It brings Old London and New together before us, and tells just what we should want "a friend who knows," to tell us if we had already bespoken a stateroom in a Collins steamer for the voyage. Moreover, as we do not think of going to London this year, and yet wish to know what are its curiosities, this is just the book to inform us. We pronounce it excellent.

HUNGARY AND ITS REVOLUTIONS. With a memoir of LOUIS KOSSUTH. By E. O. S. London: HENRY G. BOHN. Sold here by BANGS & BROTHERS.

Who E. O. S. may be we are not informed, but, he or she, evidently is well able to handle the topic proposed, and genially. The work is a valuable one,—not a eulogy of the well-abused yet illustrious Magyar, but a much-needed, dispassionate and appreciative *resumé* of his services and his country's trials. The work was demanded for the purposes of justice and of truth. The writer seems to have consulted for his facts the authorities of every shade and of each side, GORGEY and KNIGHT, Blue Books and Parliamentary Records, the notes of travelers and the jotting of Yankees who have had an experience of the Austrian police. Those who remember the Governor's thrilling speeches here, and his daring prophecies will be curious to see how remarkably these prophecies have been fulfilled.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1853.

We have received a copy of this volume, and find it full of valuable matter. The Report of the Trustees, list of premiums, &c., give it a "common look," but the discussions of the Farmers' Club are exceedingly suggestive and serviceable. They are thrown together very much after the fashion of Legislative Documents generally, without much reference to an orderly arrangement, but an index moderately copious makes them available.

COWPER'S POETICAL WORKS. In 2 vols. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

This edition of *COWPER'S Poetical Works* is in two volumes large octavo, with a life, critical dissertations and notes by Rev. GEORGE GILFILLAN. It bears the imprint of "BALLANTYNE, Printer, Edinburg," and is a beautiful edition. Of the unhappy poet, GILFILLAN, whom it is the fashion to abuse just now, gives us really a very temperate and well-written life; and, unlike that of SOUTHEY, it is not so long as absolutely to discourage an attempt to read it.

THE VIRGINIA COMEDIANS; OR, OLD DAYS IN THE OLD DOMINION. Edited from the Mss. of C. EFFINGHAM, Esq. In two volumes. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

A story of Virginia in 1763, told pleasantly by one who has a limber pen. We cannot say that we have read it through,—that would be too much to ask us to do of a two volume novel at the opening of the book season. But it runs off smoothly so far as we have read, and on dipping into the dialogue at any point, we are tempted to read on to the chapter's end. Readers of its class of literature will enjoy it we are quite sure.

MEMOIRS OF A GRANDMOTHER. By a *Lady of Massachusetts*. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN. New-York: SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN.

An affectionate and veritable Autobiography of a New-England grandmother, dedicated to her children. We receive a copy from EVANS & DICKERSON.

Teachers' Association of Suffolk County.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Teachers' Association commenced at New-Village, four miles north of Lakeland station, near the much admired Ronkonkoma Lake, on Thursday, the 5th instant. We were very hospitably received, and were charmed with the unostentatious enjoyment of genuine Long Island life. The Association has made almost unprecedented progress during the two last years of its existence, and now numbers among its members some of whom our State may well be proud. The meeting was one of unusual interest, and a spirit of energy is seemingly awakened on the subject of education. Teachers are encouraged, and we trust that old Suffolk is not behind the age in educational progress.

Valuable papers were presented by various members of the Association. Three essays of much merit were read. On Friday evening N. A. CALKINS, Esq., of New-York, delivered a brilliant and classical address on "What to Teach." Spirited discussions were held on various subjects, and an unusual amount of good feeling pervaded the entire doings of the meeting. After an animated discussion, Professor DAVIES' "Algebras" were recommended as text books on that science, and the Association adopted as reading books Professor MANDEVILLE'S "Course of Reading," "Reading and Oratory," "The Student," edited by N. A. CALKINS, and "Webb's 1st, 2d, and 3d books."

The next meeting will be held at Southold on the 4th and 5th of January, 1855.

Very respectfully,
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Corres. Secy.

BELLPORT, L. I., Oct. 7, 1854.

The Great Baby Show—Barnum in the Field.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Monday, Oct. 9, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I perceive that the citizens of the Buckeye State have "stolen my thunder." Eight months since I announced the idea of a "National Baby Show" at the American Museum. I offered a list of premiums for a similar purpose to our County Agricultural Society in Stamford, Ct., but through the squeamishness of some of the managers, my propositions were rejected. I will soon publish a list of premiums and arrangements, which will make the great National Baby Show to be held at the American Museum in November next, the most attractive exhibition ever seen in New-York.

Truly yours, P. T. BARNUM.

Letter from Mr. Delavan.

From the Temperance Journal.

The following letter has been received by a gentleman in this City from Mr. DELAVAN, which will be read with interest:

BALLSTON CENTRE, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 22, 1854.

MY DEAR BROTHER AND FRIEND: I have your note informing me of the great moral victory in Maine.

The fears you have all along expressed, that the Whig party in this State would not nominate a sound temperance man, and up to the requirements of a Prohibitory law, thank God, have not been realized. At the Convention held on the 20th inst., at Syracuse, Hon. MYRON H. CLARK was unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of the Empire State. Mr. CLARK was a Senator last Winter, and was indefatigable in procuring the passage of the bill which Governor SEYMOUR vetoed. He is a man of high moral and religious character, and I have not a doubt we shall elect him by a vast majority. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, who was nominated for Lieutenant Governor, is a gentleman of the highest order of intellect and character. I doubt not he is as sound as Mr. CLARK on the point of the Prohibitory principle, so that when the Temperance Convention shall meet at Auburn on the 27th inst., it will have but little to do, but to endorse the nomination of the Whig Convention and exchange congratulations.

And now, *my dear friend*, let us thank God and take courage. My mind travels back to that period about twenty-five years since, when only two or three individuals in the city of Albany, ventured to declare it as their opinions, that distilled spirits were injurious as a beverage in health, and how they were denounced as all but fools and madmen. How evident it is, my friend, that the Almighty is working with great power on the intelligent mind everywhere, and bringing the mind to a right understanding as to the cause and cure of one of the greatest evils which afflict the world.

Let us be humble under our victories—let us be kind and conciliatory with those not yet with us, although we must be as firm as a rock to our principles. Let us continue our plan of enlightenment, to the greatest possible extent, for to ensure success we must not be content with a bare majority.

I write in haste, and remain, as ever, your friend,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN.

What the Whig Party in the Slave States is Advised to do.

From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 3.

A few days ago, we published in our columns, an editorial from the Baltimore *Patriot*, casting off its connection with the Whig party of the North. The sectional grounds which this party in the North has taken, throughout New-England and in New-York, against the institution of Slavery, render it impossible, in the opinion of the Baltimore *Patriot*, for the Whigs of the South to have any further connection with them. We do not doubt that the course of the Whigs in New-York and New England will be followed by that party in all the Free States. The question put by Mr. WEBSTER, on a memorable occasion, will then occur to the Whig party of the South—"Where are they to go?" If they attempt to keep up a political association with the Whig party of the North, they must lose all power in the South. That party is now thoroughly Abolitionized by the SEWARDS and SUMNERS of the North. There is, it appears, but one of two courses for the Southern Whigs to pursue—they must organize themselves as an independent Southern Party, or they must join the Democratic party of the South.

We think that it will be very difficult for them to merge themselves into the Democratic Party, for two reasons: first, their antipathies will be in the way; and, second, they must lose position by this policy.

Men are governed in parties as much by feelings as principles. A policy may often be good, yet men will go against it, solely because those whom they have been accustomed to oppose or hate, support it. Such feelings may be wrong, but they are natural, and they constitute a powerful obstacle to the union of men of opposing parties; in any policy, however essential to the salvation of the country. The other difficulty is equally formidable. Those who drop off from their party, and join their old opponents, cannot expect to command. They must follow. They sink from a position of importance to comparative insignificance. Messrs. COBB, FOOT, CLEMENS and BENTON, Democrats, left their party, and joined the Whig party in the South, for the holy purpose of saving our blessed and glorious Union. Where are they? Unfortunately for them the Union won't stand saved. Its perils, in spite of their patriotic endeavors, are as great as ever, and they are regarded only as monuments of treachery.

A separate organization on sectional Southern ground—the defence of Slavery,—it appears to us, is the most likely policy for the Whigs of the South to pursue. On this ground, they are compelled to separate from their party at the North; and on this ground, they can, with propriety, place their organization in the South. Instead of going over to the Democratic party of the South, a large portion of this party will most probably go over to them. The election of General TAYLOR was an instance of just such a result. And should the sectional controversy, which now appears inevitable, arise, they will be the leaders in the controversy. They will be the head of the great Southern party, which will advocate Southern resistance to the Abolition encroachments of the North, and Southern independence. The Democratic party of the South will be slow again to take the lead in such a controversy. They are distrustful of the Southern Whigs who abandoned them in the Secession contest of 1850, and they have at the North, the only portion of the Northern people in association with them, who are prepared to support the rights of the South. They can probably control the National Convention, which will nominate the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, and the offices and honors of the General Government will appear still open to their acquisition or control. They have far stronger ties, therefore, to bind them to the national party organization than the Southern Whigs. They will fail, it may be, in carrying their candidate into the Presidential chair; but this will not be the opinion of the party, and they will strive to hold together at least through the next Presidential election. If, however, the Southern Whigs organize separately, a great independent sectional Southern party, the next Presidential election will leave them at the head of the South. The two sections of the Union will be arrayed against each other, on the question of Slavery, and all national party associations will then be dissolved. Without being a prophet, such it appears to us, will be the probable course of things.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE INDUS.—Large quantities of English iron have reached Atok for this work.

DEATH OF A BOTANIST.—Dr. BISCHOFF, the Professor of Botany at the University of Heidelberg, died on the 11th ult.

MURDER TRIALS.

CASE OF DR. GRAHAM.

Trial of Charles Jager for the Murder of John Moran.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

The Court was opened this morning about 11 o'clock. Long previous to that hour, however, the room was crowded by spectators, brought together probably by a desire to see the prisoner Graham, now awaiting his sentence for the murder of Col. Loring. He was not produced, inasmuch as the usual [illegible] cases is that persons found guilty on such a charge are not sentenced until the close of the term. An intense anxiety has been manifested to see how the prisoner bore the verdict, and not a little speculation has prevailed as to the extent of the sentence that may be passed upon him. In the second volume of the Revised Statutes, under the head Manslaughter, Art. 1, § 20, it is laid down that the punishment to be awarded persons found guilty of Manslaughter in the second degree, shall be imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of not less than four and not more than seven years. There is considerable latitude of opinion, therefore, as to the severity of the judicial judgment he has to meet, but few seem to regard the verdict as a harsh one.

The Court was opened at 11 o'clock. In proceeding to take up the next case on the list, a conversation sprung up between the District Attorney and Mr. Spencer, in which the latter stated that, a consequence of some talk he had had on the previous day with Mr. Shepard, he was led to believe that the next case down for trial—that of John Fowkes—would not be called up before Wednesday morning.

The District Attorney denied that anything he might have said could have led to such an impression, but expressed his willingness to arrange matters so that no time should be lost.

It was then arranged (His Honor concurring) that the trial of Charles Jager, a Frenchman, charged with the murder of John Moran, at a Dutch lager bier cellar in Albany-street, and found guilty thereof by a Coroner's Jury, should be proceeded with to-day, so far as the testimony of the prosecution was concerned, with the exception of the medical evidence.

Trial of Charles Jager for the Murder of John Moran.

The case of Charles Graham, to whom Mr. Blankman was assigned as counsel, was fixed for hearing on the second Thursday.

The Court then proceeded to empanel a Jury in the above case. After considerable trouble the following twelve gentlemen were sworn:

Thomas Wason, (foreman,) John Burrell, David C. Lampson, Charles Johnson, Jas. M. Crocheron, James Nathan, Walter L. Childs, Albert McCord, William C. Magee, Benjamin N. Roach, Martin Ungritch.

The District Attorney, in opening the case briefly stated the facts on which the prisoner was indicted. He said the indictment was for the murder of John Moran, at a basement in Albany-street, between Washington and West-streets, on the 3d of September last. The death of Moran was caused immediately by three stabs in the abdomen with a knife, but in the course of the fray between the deceased man and the prisoner his, (Moran's,) skull was cracked, and other injuries were inflicted on him. It was set up for the prisoner that he was acting in self-defence. It would be necessary, therefore, that they (the Jury) should know the law so far as it bore upon that point, in order that they might see how far such a plea could be accepted. In order to make out a case of self-defence, it must be shown for the defence that the prisoner was entirely [illegible], and that he saw himself in imminent danger of his own life before resorting to mortally violent measures against his assailant. Where a man in order to meet assaults inflicted with the unarmed hand draws a knife or weapon, no such defence could be set up. In this case no such peril as was requisite to constitute the plea of self-defence a valid one seemed to exist, and no doubt the evidence would establish the fact of the murder.

James Donnelly, called and sworn—*Examined by the District Attorney.*—His evidence in reply to Mr. Shepard's questions was as follows: John Moran, (the deceased,) John Farley, John Welsh and I were all together on Sunday morning, the 3rd September last, at about half-past one o'clock; we were at John Bushman's place, in Albany-street, between Washington and West-streets, but I don't know the number; John Bushman, Adolph Temple and Charles Jager, the prisoner at the bar, were in that house at that time; as we went in, John Bushman tipped us on the chin; I knew Bushman by sight for two or three weeks before that night, and had spoken to him before; after we went in, Bushman and the deceased began to talk about something that I did not know anything about; they laid hands on each other's shoulders and went aside talking, as I thought, in a friendly manner; they began to speak a little loud, and John Farley told them to leave off fooling and come and have a drink.

Q.—What was done then? A.—John Bushman spoke in a language I did not understand to the bar-tender, Charles Jager.

Q.—Where was Jager at that time? A.—Behind the bar.

Q.—Where were Bushman and Moran standing? A.—Bushman and Moran were right from the bar about two feet or so, I suppose.

Q.—Then Bushman and Moran stood on one side of the bar and Jager stood behind it on the other? A.—Yes; Jager was behind the bar at the end.

Q.—What next took place? A.—Jager went from behind the bar, with his left hand, as I thought, going along under the bar, and went over to Moran, the deceased.

Q.—What did Jager say or do? A.—He said nothing; I saw him do nothing, but he went behind the bar again.

Q.—What next took place? A.—Deceased and John Bushman came round in front of the bar.

Q.—Where were they before? A.—At the end of it as you go behind.

Q.—What took place after the deceased and Bushman came in front of the bar? A.—Charles Jager turned around and took a lemon syrup bottle from beside him and broke it across the skull of the deceased there (over the left temple.)

Q.—What next took place? A.—He took another lemon syrup bottle and brought it right across there again over Moran's head; he then took a decanter about half full of brandy, and struck Moran with it over the head.

Q.—What occurred after that? A.—John Bushman hit deceased at the same time with his hand; I told Bushman and Jager not to kill the man—that we did not come in to make a noise; then we took deceased out on the sidewalk to look for a doctor; after the doctor dressed him up a little he was taken to the Hospital.

Q.—Whereabouts did Moran stand when Jager went up to him? A.—He stood about two feet from the end of the bar.

Q.—Did Jager walk along the bar with his left or right side towards it? A.—With his left side towards it.

Q.—How near did he go to Moran? A.—He went close up to him—as close as he could go.

Q.—How was Jager's face turned at that time? A.—He was facing them at the time that John Bushman spoke to him, and was facing Bushman and Moran when he went up to the latter; I stood behind the door, about two yards and a half, I should say, from them.

Q.—Could you see the parties where you stood? A.—Yes, I could see them.

Q.—Was there anybody between you and them? A.—John Farley and John Welsh were going through the house and walked between us.

Q.—Between you, and Moran and Jager? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did Jager stand close to Moran? A.—Not two minutes.

Q.—How fast did Jager walk when he went round the bar to Moran? A.—He walked pretty smart.

Q.—How much less than two minutes did he stand facing Moran? A.—I could not say.

Q.—How did he stand facing Moran; did he move or keep at rest? A.—I did not look.

Mr. Spencer submitted that this was cross-examination on the witness's statement that when Jager came along behind the bar to Moran he did nothing.

The District Attorney said, in reply, that his object was to bring out all the facts.

Witness continued—I saw him do nothing; but he might have done something, for John Farley and John Welsh were between me and him.

Q.—[illegible] he stood still when he was facing Moran? A.—No, Sir; he came and went back so quick from him that he did not stand still.

District Attorney—Did you see any blows struck? A.—No; Jager had got only through to the bar again, when Moran and Bushman went in front; and it was then that Jager struck Moran with the bottles.

Q.—Did you know the general state of his health?

Mr. Spencer objected, and the District Attorney yielded.

Q.—How long had you known John Moran previous to this? A.—I had known him for three years, and saw him mostly every day during that time; he and I worked for one man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer.—Neither I nor Moran, nor Farley was at this time married; Welsh was a widower; this took place on Sunday morning in a house of ill-fame; I knew it was that before I went into it; I left work at 6 o'clock on the night before, and then went home; I left home about 7 o'clock and went down to Henry-street with John Farley, to a friend of mine who lives there; I drank a glass of beer there, but the house is not a porter-house; Farley drank none at that time; the name of the owner of that house is Francis McCabe; we staid there till 9½, doing nothing, and then on coming home we went down Washington-street, and stepped into a dance-house there, near Morris-street; I did not know that was a house of ill fame; I do not suppose it is; men and girls were there dancing; there was a bar-room, too, and *drinking going; did not dance* any there; did not stay more than twenty minutes; left in company with Farley and Moran and Welsh came out with us too; we found them there; they were sitting still when we saw them first; after coming out we came up Washington-street; deceased went into a barber's shop to get shaved; we sat down in the shop with him till he had finished; then went over to Trinity-place and went into a house there and had a few drinks.

Q.—What kind of liquor did you drink? A.—All kinds.

Q.—Did accused drink? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did you stay there? A.—Till about half-past 1 o'clock.

Q.—Did you do anything but drink there? A.—Nothing, but read the newspapers.

Q.—What newspaper did you read? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—Down to Albany-street; we saw Bushman's place open, and we went in.

Q.—When did you first notice Bushman and Moran to have a hold of each other? A.—About two minutes or one minute after we went in.

Q.—Did you hear any words between them before that? A.—No; I heard them talk, but paid no attention.

Q.—Were they talking in an angry manner, or otherwise? A.—Yes; after they went aside out of the bar-room.

Q.—Wasn't there quite a scuffle? A.—No scuffle.

Q.—Wasn't there some pushing and wrestling between them before Jager interfered? A.—No.

Q.—Were they not wrestling together? A.—No; they had nothing but their hands on each other's shoulders.

Q.—Were they not wrestling together? A.—Well, if you call wrestling having their hands on their shoulders and walking through the room.

Q.—Were they not wrestling with one another? A.—There was no strength used.

Q.—Were they not wrestling with one another? A.—No, they were not.

Q.—Did you not swear, Sir, before the Coroner, that they were? A.—Well, if you call wrestling trying their strength, they were not.

Q.—Did you not say they were pushing each other? A.—No.

Q.—Well, I ask you did you not swear that they were wrestling, before the Coroner? A.—I did swear that, but I did not mean it as you do.

Q.—At the time that Bushman spoke to Jager wasn't there a scuffle going on? A.—None but what I told you about.

Q.—Were they not talking angry? A.—They were.

Q.—Did not Bushman try to get Moran unclinched all along? A.—I did not see him.

Q.—Did Moran loose Bushman till after it was all over? A.—No; neither did Bushman let loose Moran.

Q.—Did you see a pistol in the hands of Bushman that evening? A.—No.

Q.—Did you tell Bushman to let go Moran? A.—No, I did not tell Bushman that.

Q.—Did you not swear that before the Coroner? A.—I told them not to kill Moran; I do not remember whether I told them to let go.

Q.—Were you not, to a great extent, under the influence of liquor during the whole of this transaction? A.—We drank liquor.

Q.—Were you not under the influence of liquor, to a considerable extent, during the whole of this transaction? A.—Well, we were not under the influence of liquor; we drank liquor, but we were not intoxicated.

Q.—Did you drink in Mr. Bushman's? A.—No.

Q.—How wide is the room from the counter to the wall? A.—I don't know; did not measure it; it is about eight feet, I should say, between the counter and the wall opposite; the scuffle did not take place there, but over from that next the rear of the bar room; during the scuffle Farley and Welsh were moving all the time; neither of them laid hold of Bushman or Jager, can swear to that; can swear to all that they did there; did not see all that the others did; had a better chance to know what Farley and Welsh did, because they were nearer to me; Moran did not complain of being stabbed after being brought out to the side-walk; all that he said was—

Mr. Spencer—Now, one moment. Did you hear any one of your party that night say one word about stabbing? A.—Yes, I heard John Farley say in the Station-house—

Mr. Spencer—I don't ask you what they said. I ask you did you hear any one of your party say anything there about stabbing? A.—Yes, I heard John Farley say something.

Q.—Well, now, Sir, did you or did you not swear before the Coroner's jury that you heard nothing of the stabbing until 10 o'clock next morning? A.—Yes, I swore that; I knew nothing of Moran being stabbed until 10 or 11 o'clock next morning.

Q.—Had you heard anything about his being stabbed before 10 or 11 next morning? A.—No, I did not; I heard John Farley—

Mr. Spencer—Now stop. When Jager came round from behind the bar, and went towards Moran, and then immediately went back, did you see him all the time? A.—Yes; I cannot say whether he was outside the counter there as long as I could count twenty, or ten; I should say that Moran and Bushman were not in hold more than five minutes altogether; we were ten minutes inside in all.

Q.—Did you have to pull to get Moran loose from Bushman? A.—No, we did not; for the time he was holding on to Bushman after he got struck, he was sinking down on his knees.

Q.—How long after this did Moran die? A.—He died a week afterwards, on the next Sunday, at 4 o'clock.

To the District Attorney—When I said on my cross-examination that I was not under the influence of liquor I meant to say that I was not drunk—that I was not in a way that prevented me from knowing what I was doing and what was passing.

To the Court—I could not say how many glasses I had taken; five or six as nearly as I can go to it; some of them would count but so much—(measuring about a quarter of an inch on his finger.)

The Court—In what time had you taken them? A.—From 9 to 12 o'clock.

Mr. Spencer—Did your companions drink as often as you? A.—Yes, from nine to twelve.

Q.—Will you swear that you did not drink ten glasses in those three hours? A.—To the best of my knowledge I did not.

Q.—Did you drink any brandy? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you drink any beer? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you drink any whisky? A.—No.

Q.—Or any gin? A.—No; nothing but beer and brandy.

Q.—What did you pay a glass for the brandy? A.—Three cents. [Laughter.]

Mr. Spencer—Very well—three cent brandy.

To a Juror—Bushman struck Moran with his fist at the same time that Jager struck him with the bottle. The second lemon soda bottle was broken in half by the first blow, and then Jager hit Moran a second time with the other half.

John Farley was the next witness sworn—His evidence in the main corroborated that of the previous witness: Bushman and Moran had hold of each other by the shoulder and came over to the bar beside where I was standing; Bushman spoke to Jager in a language that I did not understand; at the moment he spoke, Jager walked over two steps to the till of the bar; I suspected it to be a pistol and raised myself up to see what it was; Jager was standing inside; could not see exactly what kind of a knife it was, but it was between four and six inches long; he kept the knife in his left hand and went on towards the rear end of the bar; he went to the end of the bar, and I saw him shove up along the end of the bar towards the deceased man; he had his face to the deceased man; I did not see the knife put into him, but I saw the plunge made at him; Jager remained for about a minute, or a half a minute, and retired behind the bar.

Q.—What did Jager do then? A.—He took hold of a lemon syrup bottle and broke it over Morris' left temple; then he took another, and broke it in the same way over his temple; that was the second one; he then took hold of the decanter, which was about three quarters full of what appeared to be liquor, and let him have it on the top of his head.

Q.—What do you mean by letting him have it? A.—Well, he hit him with it.

Q.—What did he do after that? A.—By the time he was striking Moran with the bottles and decanter, Bushman was striking him with one of his hands; Bushman still kept hold of him, and he kept hold of Bushman; Bushman struck him with his fist.

This witness was subjected to a lengthened cross-examination by Mr. Spencer, but no new facts were elicited, nor was the aspect of the previous testimony to any extent altered. We subjoin the more pertinent portions:

Q.—Did you see Jager after he took the knife? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see him all the time that he made the shove? A.—I saw him make the shove.

Q.—Can you say that at that time his hand was within a foot and a half of Moran? A.—I cannot say that he was within a foot and a half of him.

Q.—Can you say that you saw any one make three shoves with his hand? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—Could Jager have made three shoves, and you not see it? A.—He might have made three shoves, because at the time I saw him make the shove I was trying to make Bushman break his hold of Moran. At the time I saw him go to handle the knife, I thought he was going to stab the man, and I ran to break the hold of Moran and Bushman.

Q.—What became of Jager then? A.—He kept still for about two minutes.

Q.—Did you see any motion? A.—No.

Q.—Did you hear any cry from Moran? A.—No.

Q.—At this time how close was Bushman to *Moran*? A.—About the breadth of the bar.

Q.—How close were they to each other? A.—At arm's length.

Q.—Did I understand you correctly, just now, to say that when Jager made this shove he stood still? A.—Well, of course he stood still when he made the shove; I brought Moran out, and Jager remained inside.

Q.—Did you swear, at the Coroner's Jury, that Jager, as soon as he made the lunge, ran behind the counter? A.—Well, it was about a minute and a half of difference.

Considerable difficulty here arose between the witness and Mr. Spencer, in the endeavor on the part of the former to explain the relative position of the parties at the time when Jager went up to Moran.

Moran he said, was standing at the corner of the counter, with his body partly projecting over the edge, the witness was standing at his right hand, and in front of the counter. Bushman stood at the end of the counter, not close to it, and at the other side of Moran, partly facing him, and each of them grasping the other by the shoulder. Jager came up between Bushman and the end of the counter close to Moran, who was standing at the outside corner with his body projecting in part beyond the edge of the counter. It was while in this position, that the witness swore he observed the shove made by Jager's hand towards the deceased. The prisoner's hand was concealed from the witness' eye by the end of the counter.

To a Juror—The distance from the place where the bottles were to the place were Moran stood was about that (placing his hands about two feet apart).

Q.—How far was it from the end of the bar to the drawer out of which you saw the knife taken? A.—About five or six feet.

Mr. Spencer—Standing in the position you have described, could Moran have been stabbed on the right side without your seeing it? A.—No.

Q.—Was not this part of his body (the right side of the abdomen) next the counter? A.—It was.

Q.—Suppose he had hit Moran on this occasion with the knife, would the wound, in your judgment, have amounted to more than a mere scratch?

The District Attorney objected, and the Court ruled out the question as obviously inadmissible.

Mr. Spencer remarked that the intestines were not injured.

The District Attorney replied that the peritonitis was cut, which was equally dangerous.

Witness (to the District Attorney)—A wound might easily have been given to Moran on the right side of the abdomen where he was standing, without my seeing it, but not straight on the right side of his body.

John Welsh was the next witness examined for the prosecution. His evidence, so far as it went, was substantially the same as that of Donnelly and Farley. He saw Jager go to the drawer and open it, and then go around the bar to where Moran was standing; he did not notice Jager take anything out of the drawer; he (witness) was leaning on the counter, and did not turn around to see what Jager did; Jager returned back inside the bar, and witness did not mind till he saw Moran struck; Moran fell back on his (witness') breast and said, "I am hit;" Bushnell struck Moran with his fist at the same time that Jager struck him with the bottles and decanter.

Edward Dwyer, a police officer, deposed to having seen the deceased and the three witnesses at Dr. Van Deer's door in Greenwich-street on the morning of the 3d September, in the neighborhood of 2 o'clock. He arrested Jager that morning about 3½ o'clock.

A private conversation here arose between the District Attorney and the counsel for the defence. The witness' depositions were submitted to the Judge, and Mr. Spencer said he would admit that Jager resisted the officer who arrested him, but there were statements in the deposition just submitted that had no bearing on the point at issue, and therefore he objected to having them brought forward in the examination. Here in consequence of the absence of the medical gentlemen who were to give evidence for the prosecution, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

How it Looks and What is Done there.

The Sub-Treasury in this City is a place into the secret corners of which but few people pry. It is not less noteworthy because the public are excluded. We have gathered a few facts touching its history, which may be interesting.

The Sub-Treasury in this City went into operation Oct. 16, 1846, during the Presidency of JAMES K. POLK. Since it has been established, a period of nearly eight years, it has done a business of over $500,000,000 in the way of receipts and disbursements; this would make a yearly average of $62,500,000. Latterly, from various causes, the operations of the office have been largely increased, and the yearly receipts and expenditures now amount to nearly $100,000,000. Shortly after the in-coming of the present Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the Disbursing Agents of Government to transact their business through the Sub-Treasury Offices throughout the country, and not in the Banks as formerly. This action had the effect of causing the Government Agents to open accounts with the Assistant-Treasurer's Office here. These transactions now amount to $500,000 per month; and the business is rapidly increasing.

Much of the work formerly done at Washington, such as the payment of members of Congress, payment of pensions, &c., is now performed by the New-York Sub-Treasury, and its operations will be still further enlarged by the opening of the Assay Office, the business of which, it is estimated, will amount to $2,500,000 per month, or $30,000,000 per annum, additional.

The amount of labor performed in the Sub-Treasury is very great. An average of two hundred notes, drafts, &c., is paid out daily; never less than eighty, and sometimes as many as *five hundred*; and as these drafts are from all parts of the Union, covered with endorsements in different handwritings, all of which require the most careful scrutiny before payment, it will be seen that the gentleman who performs that duty has his hands full, besides resting under a weighty responsibility. The drafts are for any amount, from $5 upwards. The largest amount ever paid out on one order was $7,000,000. This was to Count ALMONTE, the Mexican Minister, July 14 of this year.

One would suppose that, in an office transacting so large a business, some mistakes would occur,—that fraudulent or unauthorized drafts would sometimes be honored, and spurious coin be taken out of the millions that pass through the hands of its officers. Such things are of daily occurrence in our oldest Banks, yet no error of any account has so far come to light in the Sub-Treasury. This gratifying result is, no doubt, in a great measure due to one of the regulations of the office, which requires that the record of every transaction, involving the receipt or disbursement of money, shall be kept by different clerks. Any error is thus immediately discovered in the disagreement of accounts. The officers are compelled to exercise great caution, from the fact that Congress has failed to supply any fund to meet deficiencies that may arise from the payment of unauthorized drafts, or from mistakes in the counting of money. All accounts must be made good from, though the officers themselves have to supply the deficiency out of their own salary.

The present Assistant Treasurer is Mr. JOHN J. CISCO. His salary has heretofore been $5,000 a year, but Congress provided in the bill establishing the Assay Office, that he should be its Treasurer, and his salary be increased to $6,000 per annum. Mr. CISCO gives bonds to the Government in the amount of $400,000; a sum certainly not too large, as he has constantly in his charge from five to seven millions of dollars of Government funds.

The present location of the Sub-Treasury is in the building adjoining the Custom-House in Wall-street, and in the rear of the same premises is the new Assay Office. A more unpromising exterior could not very well be devised. The house is two stories in height, and rejoices in a dirty granite front. There is nothing in it or its appurtenances to indicate the immense business that is transacted within its walls.

The Accident on the New-Haven Railroad.

The Engineer, TIMOTHY SMITH, who was so horribly scalded and otherwise injured by the upsetting of the locomotive of the 11 o'clock train of the New-Haven Railroad Company on Monday, died the same evening at the New-York Hospital, to which place he had been conveyed for medical assistance. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body yesterday, and from the testimony adduced it appears that the accident was caused by the culpable negligence of the switch-man employed by the Harlem Railroad Company, which Company employ the men whose duty it is to see that everything is properly placed this side of Williams' Bridge before the train is allowed to pass a station.

In this instance there were six switches at Melrose station, five of which were in their correct position, and one turned in such a manner as to throw the engine and five cars off the track. It was proved by several witnesses that the white flag, which was the signal to the engineer that all was right, was displayed, and the switch-tender, PETER LAWLESS, acknowledged to the conductor and one of the passengers that he was to blame in the matter, the white flag being out instead of the red one, which was the notification for the train to be stopped.

Dr. WRIGHT, house surgeon at the Hospital, testified that the deceased had received very severe and extensive scalds over the body and limbs, which were the cause of death.

The Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That he came to his death by scalds received from the engine belonging to the New-Haven Railroad Company running off the track at Melrose, Oct. 9, 1854. The Jury believe that it was from the carelessness and negligence of PETER LAWLESS, the switch-man, employed by the Harlem Railroad Company."

On the rendition of the verdict, Coroner GAMBLE caused the arrest of LAWLESS, who was present during the inquisition, and held him to bail in the sum of $500 to answer any indictment which may be found against him by the Grand Jury. The requisite security was furnished by Mr. J. CAMPBELL, Assistant Superintendent of the Harlem Road.

The deceased was represented as being one of the best men on the road. He was 35 years of age, and a native of New-Haven, Conn., where he leaves a wife and family.

Killed by a Fall of Lumber.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a boy, twelve years old, named JAMES SCALLY(?), who was killed by the falling of a pile of boards in the lumber yard of MILLER, SCHUYLER & CO., No. 363 Eighth-street, where he had been playing. He was discovered by one of the carmen employed by the above firm, who was loading a cart with timber, lying dead under it. An external examination of the body was made by Dr. HASSELL, who found numerous contusions in various parts of the body, sufficient to cause death.

The Jury rendered a verdict "that he came to his death by injuries received by the falling of a pile of lumber."

Fires.

At 11½ o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in a building at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Second-avenue, owned and occupied by HENRY HOLLAND as a grocery and liquor store and dwelling. It was totally consumed, together with stock valued at $700. The building and goods were insured in St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company for $500. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The alarm of fire, about 6 o'clock last evening, was caused by the burning of a quantity of shavings, at the foot of Thirteenth-street, North River.

Board of Almshouse Governors.

The Board of Almshouse Governors met yesterday afternoon in the Rotunda. Present, Govs. DRAPER, (President,) DUKE, DUGRO, WEST, TOWNSEND, PINCKNEY, SMITH, CONOVER. The weekly requisitions give the following as the list of inmates in the various institutions under charge of the Board, for the week ending Oct. 7.

Bellevue Hospital, 730; Lunatic Asylum, 566; Almshouse, 1,127; Penitentiary, 328; Penitentiary Hospital, from Penitentiary, 183; Penitentiary Hospital, from Workhouse, 103; Workhouse, 792; Small-pox Hospital, 8; Randall's Island, 630; Randall's Island Hospital, 158; City Prison, 268; Total, 5,490; Decrease, 14. Number remaining Sept. 30, 5,504; Admitted since Sept. 30, 676; Total, 6,180; Died, 21; Discharged, 777; Sent to Penitentiary, 78; Total, 686.

The following resolution, after some debate, was adopted, six to two, Gov.'s DUKE and TOWNSEND voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the officers in command of the French fleet now in the port of New-York, be invited by the President and Secretary to visit the charitable and other institutions under the management of the Board of Governors.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of this Board draw their requisition on the Comptroller of the City of New-York, to his warrant, payable to the order of our President and Secretary, for the sum of $65,000, on account of buildings and repairs.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 67, 19, 20, 68, 21 to 30.

OYER AND TERMINER—Murder trial.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 742, 663, 470, 341½, 754 to 763, 764, 765, 766. *Special Term*—Nos. 11 and 30—Nos. 27, 38, 61 to 64 of Part 2.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 269, 194, 334, 61, 113, 129, 203, 229, 241, 243, 244, 247, 249, 250, 251, 252 to 259, 1303, 260, 262, 262½ to 266.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1252, 1231, 1365, to 1367, 1369 to 1378. *Part II.*—Nos. 1349 to 1363.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

The Admiralty calendar was called through this morning without any business being found ready for the Court.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

At the opening of Court this morning, Warren Judkins, who has been charged with counterfeiting, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty.

James Williams and John Blair were then put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit coin.

Mr. Allen appeared for the accused, and requested that they might be tried separately. The Court, however, declined to order separate trials.

The prosecution gave evidence that the accused went into an oyster saloon in Brooklyn in July last, and after having some oysters, Blair went to pay for them, and offered a counterfeit half dollar in payment. On its being told him, he gave other money. No other bad money was found on him. Williams was also arrested and searched, and a *rouleau* of five or six other bad half dollars were found on him. The defence objected to the evidence of the young man who took the half dollar, on the ground that he had made a bet that the accused would be convicted. It appearing, however, that some man in the Court-room had offered to bet with the witness, and they had made a bet of "four glasses" on the subject, the testimony was received.

The defence proved by a witness named Smallman, that he and Williams were walking up the Bowery in July last, when Williams found a small *rouleau* of half dollars. Both witnesses proved good character during their residence in this country.

The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty as to Blair, and guilty as to Williams, but with a recommendation to mercy.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—SEVENTH DAY—Oct. 11.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

The first case tried in this Court yesterday was a charge arising from the [illegible] propensity of stage-drivers to overcrowd their vehicles, and irritate the temper of our jammed-up citizens. A young man, a bookkeeper in the store No. 49 John-street, deposed that on Aug. 1, about 6 P. M., he got into one of the Bowery and Grand-street stages, accompanied by a lady. It was raining fast, and the stage was overcrowded—17 people being inside, of whom five were standing. When opposite Barnum's Museum, Daniel Greenwald, the defendant in this case, got upon the steps of the stage, keeping the door open, and causing the lady's dress to be draggled in the rain. He was asked to allow the door to be shut, but he refused, and became very quarrelsome, requesting the complainant to get out and fight—an invitation with which complainant, being a peaceable man, did not feel inclined to comply, so he said to the man Greenwald—"You ought to be ashamed of yourself; you are old enough to know better." The plaintiff got out of the stage at the corner of Grand and Orchard, and while he was in the act of alighting, Greenwald struck him in the cheek, knocking him against the stage. As soon as he recovered himself, Greenwald struck him again, but, with commendable self-control, he refrained from striking back.

Mr. Talmadge, for defendant, wished to know how many persons a stage will hold, a question which, we may remark, *en passant*, has never been correctly solved, and till some legal action is taken on the subject, never will be. The plaintiff only knew that there were seventeen inside the stage at the time, and that the defendant wanted to get in and make the eighteenth, but failing in that, he continued to annoy those who were more fortunate. It appeared that a gentleman got out of the stage in Chatham-square, annoyed by the defendant's conduct, and that the plaintiff took his seat, but subsequently resigned it to a lady, which was another source of annoyance to the defendant, who thought the lady might have stood, while *he* enjoyed the seat. Mr. Talmadge was rather [illegible] in the terms of his cross-examination, by his remarks implied that if there was room for the lady, there was room for the gentleman, in which case, of course, the lady might have done as the defendant was obliged to do,—stand on the steps outside. The plaintiff very properly replied that he had given up his seat to a lady, but would not resign it at the rude demand, and boisterous conduct of the defendant.

Ellen Rice deposed that she accompanied the plaintiff in the stage at the time in question, noticed the improper behaviour of the defendant, and saw him strike the blows, as alleged.

W. Scott was standing at the corner of the street, and heard the two men in altercation, but did not see the blows given.

The police officer who arrested the prisoner after the complaint was made, testified to the plaintiff's cheek being red on the spot where he said he was struck.

The defendant being respectable in appearance, the Recorder, in charging the Jury, remarked that respectable people should control their passions, as an example to the rest of society.

The Jury found the defendant guilty of the assault, but recommended him to mercy. Sentence deferred.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Anthony Haas was charged with purchasing a quantity of valuable property, belonging to Abraham Lowenwein, knowing the same to have been stolen. The complainant's testimony ran as follows:

My name is Abraham Lowenwein; I am an upholsterer; I do business at No. 36 Bowery; for a period before the 1st of September I was in the habit of missing goods from my store; before Sept. 1st I had missed 500 yards of damask, worth $1 per yard; a quantity of springs, gimp, hair-cloth, castors, and enameled cloth; I had my clerk arrested on suspicion, and he confessed to having stolen them, and sold them to Anthony Haas, doing business in the same line in the Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-[illegible]; I went to Haas' store and to his dwelling-house, with a police officer, and found a large portion of the missing goods in both places; he was not there; I saw him afterwards, and charged him with the offence; he did not know that any of the goods had been found and he denied having any such articles; when told that they had been found, he said he had bought them, and could show the bills for them; he afterwards admitted that he had bought them of my clerk, Newberger, but did not know that they were stolen.

Newberger, the clerk, who was arrested at the time and fined $25 for this robbery, was now placed on the stand to testify that he had sold the articles, of which he had robbed his master, to Haas. He took fifteen yards of damask, on the first occasion, to Haas, who asked him where he got it; he replied that his brother was going to sell off his stock, and would sell this damask cheap; Haas bought it, and he went again and sold him some; subsequently Haas told him that he had seen him in Lowenwein's store, whereupon Newberger acknowledged that he had stolen his employer's property; this confession he made about a fortnight after he effected the first sale; Haas told him to bring as much as he could and he would continue to buy it; Haas generally paid him $5 at a time, but was always in his debt; he took most of the goods to Haas in the evening, though he sometimes went to him in the day.

This witness, when asked by Mr. Canning, who appeared for the defence, how he came to confess to Haas that he was a thief, replied that *he confessed that he was dishonest, because he was too honorable to tell a lie.* Haas continued to buy the goods long after he knew they were stolen.

Mr. Canning, for the prisoner, called Mr. Sommers, who stated that he was present on the 1st of July, when Newberger came to Haas's store, a total stranger, with damask to dispose of, representing Lowenwein as his partner, and that they were going to sell out; Haas said he had no use for damask, but finally made the purchase; there was no one present besides Newberger and the witness.

Cross-examined by Assistant District Attorney.—Did not recollect the circumstance till Haas refreshed my memory yesterday in this court; never saw Newberger before or since, till I saw him on the stand; should not have recollected him.

Joseph Nett testified that he saw Newberger at Haas's store on the 20th July; (the previous witness said it was the 1st of July;) he remembered Newberger coming, a total stranger, and offering damask for sale; he said Lowenwein was his brother; Haas said he had no use for damask, but finally bought it; there was no one present but Haas, Newberger and the witness; Haas asked him to come up and testify. It was proved by the prosecution that this witness was the step-son of Haas.

William Kearing, a dealer in enamelled cloth, had sold Haas and Lowenwein goods; Haas was a very honest, industrious man; Lowenwein was very tricky. Mr. Kearing did not think Lowenwein had any morality in him, because he was in his debt, and now he did not know where he was; he (Mr. Kearing) intended to sue him for that debt; he would not commit perjury, perhaps, through fear of the law, but the sanctity of an oath would not, in Mr. Kearing's opinion, deter him. Mr. Kearing said he knew the law as well as the Assistant District Attorney, and he would be heard; no lawyer should put him down—no, indeed; it was impossible for Lowenwein to identify his goods; it was all nonsense; but he (Mr. Kearing) would go out of Court at once and sue him; he wasn't afraid to speak in a Court—he wasn't; he was as good a lawyer as the Assistant District Attorney.

Several witnesses to the character of the prisoner were called upon the stand; some had known him for eighteen years. They all spoke highly of his honesty and integrity.

Mr. Canning made rather a prosy and tedious address to the Jury in behalf of the prisoner, and the Assistant District Attorney replied. The Recorder summed up, pointing out the great worth of testimonials to good character, while the bad character of the confessed, convicted thief, Newburger, must damage, if not nullify his evidence.

The Jury retired and were out a long time. When they returned it was only to ask whether they were to believe the thief Newburger or not to believe him.

The Judge explained that when such testimony stands alone and uncorroborated, it is very unsafe to take it—in such case juries have a right to reject it entirely.

The Jury again retired, and at 6 o'clock were discharged by the Judge, without coming to any agreement.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

Isaac Addis, a young colored man, was charged with robbing a German named William Lunenburg, of a pocket-book, containing $50. The complainant testified that he is the keeper of a grocery and liquor store at No. 46 Thomas-street; on Sept. 1st, the prisoner, who had a trunk in his (Lunenburg's) bedroom, passed through the store into the room to go to it. Lunenburg was in bed and fast asleep at the time. The pocket-book was in the pocket of his pantaloons, which were lying on a chair. Nobody but the prisoner was in the room that morning, and when complainant got up and dressed himself, the pocket-book was gone. It was safe in his pocket when he went to bed. He subsequently was told that the prisoner had been seen with $10, and had been playing policies.

Mr. R. Voorhis was counsel for the prisoner. He cross-examined the prosecutor, and extorted from him the fact that, under the influence of a promise on the one hand, that he should not be punished, if he confessed and restored the money, and a threat on the other hand, that if he did neither he should be "locked up," the prisoner confessed that he had taken the pocket-book, and had spent the money in policy-playing. The prosecutor, it seems, was so anxious to get his money, that he neglected to make a formal complaint at the police office, and Addis, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody; and it was with great difficulty that the Sergeant would consent to his re-arrest.

A remarkably stupid-looking young German, named Hear, deposed, through an interpreter, that he was the prosecutor's clerk; that he saw Addis in "his boss's" bed-room that morning, and that, though the bed-room communicated with the store, and the door was open, and he was busy in serving customers, yet nobody could enter the room without his seeing them. This he said, positively at first—then he thought they couldn't—then, he didn't know, and in a state of much mystification he was removed from the stand.

Police Officer McParlan, who arrested the prisoner, heard prosecutor make threats and promises to him to prevail upon him to confess.

Joseph Shaver, a colored waiter at the Irving House, said the prisoner, at the time of the robbery, was a waiter at that Hotel, and he saw him on the morning in question, with a pocket-book in his hand; he wished to know what numbers it was best to lay money upon in policy-playing.

The Recorder charged the Jury that a confession obtained by threats or promises, is of no value in law; they must find a verdict on the evidence only. The Jury acquitted the prisoner.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Fales vs. Oyer.—Action against that most unfortunate of magnates, the Sheriff of New-York City, who always appears as the defendant, never as plaintiff, for taking property of Fales, on an execution against Barnard, Barney and Lombard.

[illegible]

Kempton vs. Oakley.—Action against defendant for slander. Verdict for defendant.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The October Term of this Court commences on Monday next. A General Calendar will be made up of appeals, equity cases, arguments and jury cases. Thursday next is the last day for filing notes of issue.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Woodruff.

LANDLORDISM.

Henry J. Armstrong vs. Solomon Ludwick.—This was an action to recover damages for assault and battery. The parties had stood to each other in the relation of landlord and tenant, but disagreeing on some point of their mutual rights, the former turned the latter from the door, thereby literally turning him out of house [illegible]. As no one appeared in Court to make a defence for the landlord, his justification, if he had one, did not appear, and the Jury assessed the damages of the plaintiff at $250.

LONG ISLAND.

The Poor.

The Tenth Anniversary of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was celebrated on Monday evening, in Plymouth Church. Mr. JOHN H. BREWER presided. From the Annual Report we make the following abstracts:

The receipts have been $8,930 [illegible]. This includes $216 18 collected on Thanksgiving Day at the Church of Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, and $110 the proceeds of an entertainment given by Signor BLITZ. Donations were also made by the "Samaritan Society of the Church of the Saviour" (Rev. Dr. FARLEY'S,) of six bed-comforters and 101 other articles; also, 300 pieces of second-hand clothing, 600 tons coal, 29,680 lbs. of Indian meal, 14 loads of wood, 18,434 lbs. of flour, 156 bushels of beans, 127 quintals of cod fish, 547 lbs. of tea, 5,277 lbs. of sugar, 602 gallons of molasses, 1,601 lbs. of fresh meat, 2,481 loaves of bread, 206 pairs of shoes from other sources. This Society has been in operation ten years, during which time it has moved steadily onward in its work of reform.

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:

President—STEPHEN CROWELL.

Vice Presidents—John H. Brower, Thomas B. [illegible]ford, A. A. Low, H. B. Claflin, George L. Willard.

Executive Committee—Isaac H. Frothingham, [illegible] Melvin, Calvin P. Sawyer, John W. Cote, Wm. [illegible], Wm. H. Mellen, Arthur W. Benson, James Howe.

Treasurer—John Bloss.

Secretary—Edward A. Nisbets.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

First Ward—Henry Rowland, Luther Emmes, Wm. H. Mellen, Isaac H. Frothingham, [illegible] Freeland.

Second Ward—Gerrit Smith, Nathan B. Beers, Wm. C. Buchanan, [illegible]

Third Ward—Thomas C. Fanning, Richard P. Buck, [illegible]

Fourth Ward—Thomas R. Sanford, [illegible]

Fifth Ward—Rev. [illegible], John Rolfe, Arthur Wellwood, Dr. Frederick [illegible]

Sixth Ward—Henry Sheldon, [illegible] Green, Dr. H. S. Smith, Dr. James Crane.

Seventh Ward—John Rhodes, Alfred Smith, James De Gray, Silas Davenport, Henry N. Meade.

Tenth Ward—J. Wilson Smith, Arthur W. Benson, Alexander Bingham, Wm. C. Mott, A. L. Van Buren.

Eleventh Ward—C. S. Franklin, Lewis N. [illegible], Isaac H. Taft, George Gault, Daniel S. Darling.

Election Districts in Williamsburg.

The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Williamsburg, as consolidated, have been divided into the following election districts:

THIRTEENTH WARD.—*First District*—Bounded by the East River, Brooklyn line, Fourth and Grand-streets. *Second District*—Fourth-street, Brooklyn line, Ninth and Grand-streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.—*First District*—Bounded by the East River, Grand-street, Fourth and North Fourteenth-streets. *Second District*—Fourth, Grand, Ninth, North Second, Union Avenue, Fifth and North Fourteenth-streets.

FIFTEENTH WARD—Lorimer-street is the dividing line, that portion west of Lorimer being the First District and east of Lorimer the Second District.

SIXTEENTH WARD—*First District*—Bounded by Ninth, South Second, Wyckoff, Leonard, Division-avenue and the Brooklyn line. *Second District*—Leonard and Wyckoff-streets, Bushwick, Flushing and Division-avenue to Leonard-street.

Meeting of Workingmen.

On Thursday evening next the mechanics and laborers residing in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, contemplate holding a meeting at HATFIELD'S Hotel, the object of which is "to secure a fair day's wage for a fair day's work." Several speakers have been engaged to address the meeting.

Seventieth Regiment.

Mr. J. J. DILLON, at a recent meeting of the officers of the Seventieth Regiment, was elected Lieutenant Colonel, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant Colonel GRAHAM.

Kings County Court of Sessions.

The Court of Sessions convened in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Grand Jury came in and made return of upwards of one hundred indictments against different parties, about fifty of which are against persons for selling liquor without license. The Grand Jury was then discharged.

SENTENCES.

John Skelly and Thomas Shanahan, heretofore convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill, were each sentenced to 2 years imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

George Robbins, *alias* Leonard Harris, *alias* George Wellington Morey, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a horse and wagon, withdrew his former plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty, when he was sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

NEW-JERSEY.

Democratic Clouds.

Threatening clouds already gather over the Democratic ticket for the County of Hudson, nominated on Saturday evening last. Rumors of dissatisfaction are circulating, and it is more than insinuated that the County Convention was packed by some of the party managers. The bone of contention appears to be the office of County Clerk, which is considerably the fattest office in the County, and an independent Democratic nomination is spoken of as the best method of blocking the game of cheating which is said to have been practiced. GEORGE W. CASSEDY, who was a candidate, has been urged to accept an independent nomination, but he has declined to do so. Such a nomination appears probable, however, and it was currently reported that Mr. J. B. CLEVELAND would be requested to become an independent candidate for that office.

A Workhouse.

The Grand Jury of Hudson County have made a formal and urgent recommendation to the Board of Chosen Freeholders to have a workhouse erected for the use of the County, in which prisoners can be employed at labor.

A Father Killed by his own Son.

On Saturday night last, the 16th inst., says the [illegible] (Miss.) *Sentinel*, of the 21st September, WM. FRANKLIN CARR, of this city, shot down, in cold blood, his aged father, Mr. WM. CARR, without the slightest provocation. The circumstances, as we learn them from the examination, on the following day, are as follows:

Young CARR, who is lately married, lived in the same house with his parents, at their residence, near the head-waters of Magee's Creek, in the Northeastern portion of this County. There had been a Methodist meeting in the neighborhood during the day, which young CARR attended, leaving his father at home.

When he returned from the meeting, he was accompanied by three or four *friends*, to spend the night with him. They noticed, upon their arrival there, that something was the matter between the son and his father, as the former acted very coolly and even disrespectfully towards the old man. Nothing serious occurred, however, until the family and their guests had retired for the night to their various apartments, the old man, with his aged wife, the mother of young CARR, occupying a pallet on the floor in the main body or room of the house. Shortly after retiring, the aged couple were heard in low conversation, apparently in a pleasant mood, whereupon young CARR rose from his bed and went in to where his parents lay, and commenced kicking his father severely in his side, as he lay there upon the floor. The old man arose to his feet at the blows, to defend himself, when young CARR seized a chair and struck his father with it several times over the head.

A scuffle ensued, the nature of which could not well be distinguished by the dim and expiring light on the hearth, but which resulted in the old man's thrusting his son out of the door, which was open, into the yard. Young CARR then returned to his own room, seized a rifle gun which he kept there loaded, and went round the house to where his father was yet standing in the door. One of the guests for the night who had left his bed at the disturbance, endeavored to wrest the gun from young CARR, but upon his threatening to shoot him also, he desisted. Young CARR then approached his father in the door, threatening to kill him before daylight. The old man said, "Don't shoot me, FRANK—you know I would not hurt a hair of your head for a thousand dollars, and that I would share with you the last dollar I possessed, in the world." At this instant young CARR presented the gun at his father's breast, and fired, the ball passing into him a little below the breast, and lodging in the back bone. The old man turned and fell, exclaiming to his wife, "BETSEY, I'm a dead man," and instantly expired.

Young CARR then mounted a horse, and took his young wife and a negro girl belonging to her to a neighbor's house not far distant, to whom he related the circumstances, to whom he also sold the negro girl, and in whose charge he left his wife, while he made good his escape. As yet he has not been taken, though the Sheriff was again upon him on Monday last, and would doubtless have captured him, but for a well-managed race, in which he was led off from the proper points by one of the persons mentioned as a guest at the house on the night of the murder, and who seemed disposed to aid the fugitive in his escape. It is yet hoped the heartless parricide may be brought to justice—that speedy and retributive justice which the enormity of his crime demands.

AN ANCIENT PEAR TREE.—There was to be seen at the Horticultural Exhibition at Newton, lately, a branch taken from a pear tree, believed to have been planted by JOHN [illegible], the first permanent settler in Newton. The deed which conveyed the land on which the tree was planted is dated 1636, and the tree is doubtless upwards of two hundred years old. The tree bore this year about four or five bushels, and the branch exhibited, some three feet long, had upon it some thirty specimens. The quality of the pear is rather poor, but the great age of the tree is another instance of the hardihood of the variety.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1854.

The Times for the Mails.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Signs of Progress.

A very significant controversy is just now in progress between the Washington *Union* and the *Richmond Enquirer*, in regard to the position and political standing of General CASS. In 1848 he was the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency,—nominated by the Slaveholding interest, accepted as its representative and champion, and defeated by the Democracy of the Free States on that very account. In his famous NICHOLSON letter he had laid down the principles of what was styled "Squatter Sovereignty," which DOUGLAS has since introduced into the Nebraska bill, and upon which the Northern Democracy are making a feeble attempt to rally their shattered forces. The Richmond *Enquirer* was then as it is now, the leading exponent of the sentiments and purposes of the Democratic party in the Slaveholding States. It supported General CASS, vindicated his claims to Southern confidence and waged a vigorous and effective warfare on his behalf.

Gen. CASS has not changed; but the times have, and so has the Richmond *Enquirer*. The General's views on Slavery are now precisely what they were six years ago. But the *Enquirer's* banner has been advanced. Slavery has made new conquests. It aims at a new and more complete ascendancy. And as a natural consequence, it makes new exactions upon those who seek power through its alliance. The *Enquirer* now denounces Gen. CASS, with emphasis and vehemence, as holding opinions upon Slavery which render him unworthy the confidence of the Southern States. It seems that in some recent speeches Gen. CASS has expressed the opinion that "Slavery is a great social and political evil," and even thanked God that he lived in a Free State. He has furthermore declared that, in his opinion, Slavery cannot exist in any Territory or State except by force of positive law—and that the explicit permission of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska will therefore be required for its admission there. These are with him no new opinions; he held them in 1848, and he has held them ever since. But the Richmond *Enquirer*, and those whom it represents, are no longer content with this profession of faith. In view of the new exactions of Slavery, it falls far short of the standard required. General CASS is, therefore, denounced by them as no longer entitled to their confidence, and will be compelled to give way to newer men, whose views are more nearly in accordance with the present requirements of the Slaveholding interest. Such men, of course, can easily be found, not only at the South, but still more abundantly in the Free States.

This incident in the political discussions of the day is important, as showing the direction and length of the road on which those politicians enter, who make it the great aim of their policy to act in harmony with the South. It shows the utter impossibility of preserving any such harmonious cooperation, except on terms which degrade freemen, and menace the permanent welfare of the Republic. The experience of those Whigs whose chief endeavor has been to preserve their *nationality*, that is to take no ground distasteful to the Slaveholding interest, is full of instruction and of warning on this subject. As long as they could be used, they were flattered and petted. When their work had been done, the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise evinced the gratitude of those they had served. Each concession is made the ground of fresh exactions;—and it is just as fatal to refuse the last, as it would have been to resist the first demand.

The path of safety is the path of duty and of fixed fidelity to freedom and the Constitution. If the public men of the Free States would stand like adamant against the aggressions of Slavery, and in defence of their own rights, they would speedily achieve their deliverance from that thraldom which now presses so heavily upon them. And unless they do so, the future is pregnant with even greater degradations than any of those to which they have been compelled to stoop hitherto.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Elections.

The general election for Governor, Congressmen and Legislature in Pennsylvania, took place yesterday. The telegraph this morning affords partial but decidedly expressive returns from various sections of the Commonwealth. On the Governor's canvass they point to the success of JAMES POLLOCK, the Whig candidate, over WILLIAM BIGLER, the present Democratic incumbent, who beat Governor JOHNSTON, Whig, in 1851, by a majority of 8,465. At that time BIGLER went out of the City and County of Philadelphia with a majority of 241. The complexion of the returns this morning indicates that the majority in the City and County will count by thousands.

In the country, the gains made by POLLOCK over the vote of 1851 appear to be large and general; particularly in the county towns where a very decided Native American or Know-Nothing influence was probably brought to bear in his favor, as it certainly was in the city and county. In Allegheny County, including the City of Pittsburgh, his majority will be 5,000 against 2,814 for JOHNSTON in 1851. In Dauphin, including the city of Harrisburg, the majority is 1,500, against 1,000 in 1851. From other counties, partially reported, there appears to be a steady gain for Mr. P.

The First Congressional District, composed of the old district of Southwark and part of the old City of Philadelphia, is reported to have returned Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the present Democratic member. *The Democratic majority in November*, 1852, was 943. The Twelfth District, composed of Luzerne, Columbia, Montour and Wyoming, where the Democratic majority two years ago was 3,978, is reported to have returned Mr. FULLER, Whig, over *Hon. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT*, the present Democratic member. The Second District, composed of the old City of Philadelphia, will return Mr. JOB R. TYSON, regular Whig, over Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, present member, who, on failing to get the nomination, made an independent canvass, on the plea of proscription for his religious opinions, Mr. C. being a Roman Catholic. The Democrats, it is understood, would throw most of their votes for Mr. CHANDLER.

In Ohio, the Anti-Nebraska feeling in the Western Reserve, and the American or Know-Nothing Reform ticket in Cincinnati, have given the Whigs the Cleveland Congressman, WM. F. WADE, by 4,000 majority, and two members in the Cincinnati and Hamilton Districts. There were no State *issues this year, except for a Judge of the* Supreme Bench and a member of the Board of Public Works. There was no Legislative election this year. The Whigs and Anti-Nebraska parties made a joint nomination for the two State offices, and will, no doubt, carry them.

City Nominations.

The Whig Mayoralty Convention last evening nominated JOHN J. HERRICK for Mayor. Mr. HERRICK is a flour merchant, and has not hitherto been prominent in politics. His competitors were MERWIN R. BREWER, ROBERT T. HAWS, and one or two others, who received scattering votes; but the principal contest lay between Mr. HERRICK and Mr. BREWER—the former receiving 27 votes, and the latter 26 votes on the last ballot.

The Independent nomination of Mr. JOHN N. GENIN for Mayor was ratified last night by a public meeting in Broadway. The resolutions endorsing the nominee were passed unanimously, but a disturbance was subsequently occasioned by the disorderly conduct of interested parties, and the meeting adjourned in confusion. There are now *six* candidates for Mayor in the field; and the Municipal Reform nomination is yet to be made, Mr. DEAN having declined to run. FERNANDO WOOD is in nomination by the Softs and one wing of the Hards, and JAMES S. LIBBY, ex-Alderman and President of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, by the refractory Hards. C. C. LEIGH is the Temperance candidate; and JAMES W. BARKER, the nominee of the Native Americans.

Two nominations for Alms-House Governor were made last night. The Whigs have nominated Dr. JAMES R. WOOD; and the Softs, DANIEL F. TIEMANN. For Register, the Tammanyites have nominated Mr. HENRY D. JOHNSON. Mr. JOHNSON was formerly Deputy Register, and now occupies the berth of Custom-House Inspector.

The Graham Case.

As we stated in a large part of our edition of yesterday morning, the Jury in the case of Dr. GRAHAM returned a verdict at 2½ o'clock, of *Manslaughter in the second degree*. A delay of twenty days was granted by the Court, in passing sentence, to enable GRAHAM's counsel to prepare a bill of exceptions, on which to base an application for a new trial. Whether such an application will prove successful, and whether upon a new trial any verdict less severe *would be returned, are matters of course of* mere conjecture. The penalty affixed by law to the crime of which Dr. GRAHAM *stands convicted, is confinement in the State* Prison for not less than *four*, nor more than *seven* years.

So far as we have had an opportunity of ascertaining public sentiment, we believe the verdict meets with general approbation. It certainly is not condemned in any quarter as unjustly severe. It is stated, we do not know on what authority, that nine of the eleven jurors were in favor of a verdict of murder. GRAHAM himself, we understand, confidently expected an acquittal. It is not easy to see on what grounds such an expectation could be entertained, unless upon an assumption that in New-Orleans a very different sentiment prevails concerning such affrays as that in which Major *LORING lost his life.*

We have no disposition at present to comment at length on the manner in which the trial was conducted. It is scarcely to be supposed, however, that in any new trial, greater latitude could be given to the prisoner's counsel than they enjoyed in this case. It is to the intelligent firmness of the Jury, far more than to the Court or the District Attorney, that the community is indebted for whatever, in the progress and result of the trial, reflects credit on our legal tribunals. But for their resolute and indignant protest, a relative of a party indicted for murder would have been allowed to pronounce, in the name of justice and the law, on the question of his guilt.

There is considerable eagerness in the public mind to know how Mr. GEO. WELLMAN WRIGHT came to be upon the Jury. Whether *the prisoner's counsel knew of his relation*ship to their client, is a question that can scarcely be asked without impeaching their fidelity to a public trust; and yet the fact that no one of them disclaimed such knowledge, even when constrained to consent to his withdrawal, not only prompts the question but suggests an answer. Mr. WRIGHT is said to be a merchant in this City, a member of the New-York Club, and a gentleman of position and character. How he came to be upon the Jury, and how he could consent to serve upon it, in view of his oath on the one hand and of his connection with the prisoner on the other, are points which he must settle for himself. It does not appear that he was subjected to any interrogation on either side. Our report of the trial simply records that "*GEORGE WELLMAN WRIGHT was called and* admitted without challenge, having formed no opinion."

The fact of his presence there should prompt to a scrutiny of the manner in which jury panels are drawn at the office of the County Clerk. Persons in the habit of attending some of our Courts, where the pay for jury duty is a dollar and a half a day, have probably observed the same individuals in the jury box far more frequently than could possibly happen in the ordinary course of events; and we believe we state a fact within the knowledge of many individuals, that names drawn for the panel are frequently *changed*, at the request of the parties themselves or of those who desire to be their substitutes. Such a practice as this ought to be instantly and permanently stopped. *We do not know that it was resorted to in the present case; but the fact* that it can be done in any case is quite enough to throw suspicion upon our Courts of Law.

The Rationale of Verdicts.

The verdict in Dr. GRAHAM's case may or may not please the public. The *degree* of his guilt has been, and will remain, matter of opinion. It may be noticed, however, among the curiosities of legal experience, that *in Great Britain*, whence the main principles and practice of our law are derived, such a culprit as Dr. GRAHAM must either have been found guilty of murder, or have been *wholly acquitted*. *In England* and Ireland, a man can be tried for only one offence. He cannot be tried for the manslaughter as well as for the *murder* of another. The prosecutor must elect for what degree of crime the accused is to be indicted, and he is tried for that and that alone. In Scotland the law and the practice are different. They somewhat resemble our own, and are more reconcilable with common sense. For example, a prisoner may be tried in a Scottish Court of law for murder, and *if* the evidence appear inadequate to procure a conviction on that heaviest charge, the public prosecutor (a person wholly unknown in England and Ireland) may declare, during any stage of the trial, that he abandons the capital accusation, and submit the case to the Jury simply on the minor accusation *of* manslaughter. The practical difference, therefore, between the jurisprudence of England and Scotland in such a case as this of Dr. GRAHAM, would have been this: That in England the accused, simply indicted for wilful murder, would have been acquitted if the Jury had believed him to have committed manslaughter only. In Scotland, on the other hand, the verdict would have been delivered precisely upon the same principle as in our own Courts. A man was killed, it was proven that he was killed by the accused, and the question for consideration was, how far the killing may have been wilful and of *malice prepense*—how far it may have been provoked, or accidental, or from an unpremeditated impulse. In England, unless it really *were* wilful murder, the accused would have escaped. This uncertainty has the effect, there, of having the accused indicted only for the *minor* offence, when there is the *slightest* chance of his not being convicted of the *major*.

In French jurisprudence, the practice actually includes the leading principles of Scottish and English law. A man may there be indicted for murder. The jury, finding that he has killed a man, (though there may be peculiarities which reduce the crime to something less than "wilful murder,") will convict him of the killing and slaying, but to the verdict of "Guilty," will then add the saving words, "with extenuating circumstances." A verdict, thus qualified, invariably rescues the accused from capital punishment.

It was rumored during the trial of Dr. GRAHAM, that the Jury would probably not agree to any verdict,—a mode of non-decision which would have involved another trial of the accused. In requiring unanimity from our Juries, we follow the English law. *It certainly does appear something of* an anomaly to expect that twelve men, indifferently selected from a body of persons qualified to sit on Juries, shall *all* agree in the same opinion, on the same proofs or disproofs. Yet such has been the English practice for a thousand years, and such practice we have followed in this country. Nor, we must confess, are the instances very numerous in which the ends of justice have been defeated by the requirement of unanimity. In such a case as this of Dr. GRAHAM, (where some of the Jury were of opinion that wilful murder had been committed, while the "extenuating circumstances" weighed seriously with the rest,) a compromise is often arrived at—though the nonagreement of the Jurors sometimes involves a second trial. In Scotland, on the other hand, the verdict is given by the *majority* of the Jurors. Of course, cases very frequently occur where the decision will be unanimous, but, when a difference of opinion takes place, that of the majority constitutes the verdict. In all probability, before long, the English will assimilate with the Scottish verdict-giving. The leading Jurisconsults in and out of Parliament, in England, appear inclined to accept the verdict of the majority. Perhaps, had the principle been in operation in this country during the present week, a heavier verdict might have been recorded, instead of the compromise now entered in the case of Dr. GRAHAM.

Fall.

The season of yellow leaves, oysters, heavy bonnets and woolen clothing has arrived. Hatters rush into wild vagaries in silk and beaver which they endeavor to *palm off upon a confiding public as* "the Fall style." The bills at Madame Ferrero's are found to swell about this period. Mrs. Pegu begins *to* cast a longing eye upon sable tippets, and Genoa velvet cloaks with ermine trimmings. She cannot do without a couple of bonnets at thirty-five dollars apiece, to suit the season, and that charming purple silk with the black stripes that run "bias," will just do to make up until Winter sets in. Poor Mr. Pegu little dreams, while he is down town working like a galley slave to meet his three months' notes, that there is a frightful hole at the other end of his purse, through which the money runs out, no matter how fast he puts it in.

We have an eruption of school-boys all over the city just now. The vacations have just ceased, and all the youngsters are either passing through on their way to Greek verbs and Latin prosody, or are enjoying the two or three days grace that town parents give their children previous to consigning them for another six months to the mercies of their various pedagogues. They make known their presence in town very speedily. They tumble up stairs to you before you are out of bed, to pay you a morning visit. They wheedle you into taking them to *Niblo's*, where they disgrace you by talking loud, and shriek like Indians when the cabbage in 'Asphodel' begins to open. In the street they are terrific. When they are not looking into the windows of the print shops, they are distributing explosive balls in unexpected places, or are getting run over by a butcher's cart. They are fond too, of combating *in lonely places with stones, but their* missiles have the remarkable faculty of hitting everybody except themselves. They shriek under your windows, tear your books, smoke your cigars, appropriate your brandy if they get a chance, and then blurt out before company that they saw you kissing Emily in the back parlor. They come in the Fall.

Saratoga and Newport are getting lonely. The Summer finery with which they were bedizened; the Summer life that throbbed through their hotels are gone. *The one is packed up in trunks not to be* seen again until next June. The other, like a dormouse, is dozing into its winter *sleep. The furniture in the Summer villas* is covered up. The saloons of the hotels echo emptily. The corps of waiters is decimated. The gambling tables have migrated to other regions, and the poor watering place has, like *Jacques* in the Honeymoon, after a brief reign of mock splendor, to subside again into the humble village.

And the people that thronged there! How do they return, and what account can they give of their Summer's vacation? Have they gone out honestly into the country, risen early and caught the dew upon the grass? Have they lived frugal, simple lives, taken wholesome exercise, and brought back to the town renewed youth and strengthened constitutions? Alas! The dancing room will tell you, where, by lamplight, they have whirled with fading cheeks, until the small hours came on. The livery-stable keepers will tell you from whom they have hired the wagons in which they *took long dusty drives*, which were but an excuse for champaign. The gaming tables will tell you, over which they have sat night after night with fevered tongues and trembling hand. And the pale cheeks, and lustreless eyes, and dreary, tired hearts will tell you, all of which they bring back to town with them in the Fall.

People who have not been able to afford to go out of town, and who consequently have immured themselves within the walls of their own house, which in front is blinded up, now make their appearance, with cloister complexions, and talk rapturously of the country. They have not been, they say, to any of the fashionable watering places. They love quiet, so they went into the real country this time. And so they talk sham *pastorals to people who know that they are* lying. That is keeping up appearances in the Fall.

Publishers now begin to issue new works. "Society and Starvation," and other brilliant works of the same class gush upon the reading public. Travelers give us their wanderings in the Moon, and Poets collect all their newspaper "offerings" and inflict them on the public in a volume. Critics at this season begin to sharpen their pens. Young men begin to go out of evenings. A few feeble parties struggle into existence, gathering strength as the season rolls on. Over-coats are being invented by ambitious tailors, who contrive invariably to fashion them so, that last year's coat will never do. Politics are rampant, stocks are improving, excursions are dying off, the swimming baths are preparing to retire into port previous to being laid up for the winter; and black hats, hot suppers, short days, and notes of invitation, all indicate that the Fall has come.

A Brother in Chivalry.

There has been some discussion in the London newspapers touching a reported speech, said to have been spoken by Prince ALBERT at the last dinner he partook of at Boulogne with M. BONAPARTE, "Emperor of the French by the grace of God and the will of the French People." One newspaper declares that the Prince said that the Emperor would be welcomed by the English people, if he crossed the Channel. Another gave it that his Royal Highness expressed the gratification it would give Queen VICTORIA to see the imperial visitor at Windsor. A third boldly denies that Prince ALBERT made any speech whatever, having only made a bow—eloquent as Lord Burleigh's in *The Critic*—in reply to the complimentary manner with which VICTORIA's health was given and drunk.

It would appear, however, that a public proof of the friendly feeling of VICTORIA for LOUIS NAPOLEON is about being given. The apartments in Windsor Castle, occupied by the Emperor of Russia when he visited England some ten or eleven years ago, are said to be in course of refitting and redecoration, to prepare them for the reception of LOUIS NAPOLEON and his wife, who are expected, on a warm invitation in her own hand-writing, on a visit to Queen VICTORIA, before the Christmas holidays. Should this take place, it will prove better than a bushel of protocols, that the present alliance between France and England is real and cordial on the part of VICTORIA, (whatever it may be on that of Lord ABERDEEN,) and that England has decidedly quitted the Continental system.

More than this, it is said that the Garter, vacant by the recent death of the King of Saxony, is to be given to the French Emperor, who will be invested by Queen VICTORIA herself. And thus he, who, a few years ago, was an unnoted, involved, and doubtful character in London, will now become a "brother in chivalry," a member of the Order of the Garter, of which VICTORIA is Sovereign. Strange are the vicissitudes of politics and persons.

Prices Rise but Never Fall.

The variations in the prices of provisions are like some people's reciprocities—all on one side. Like the tracks of the beasts that went to visit the lion, they all point in the same direction. Prices go up, and never come down again. Potatoes, under the pressure of a croaking panic, advance in price, and though by the quantity they fall again, they who buy by the small measure have to pay the panic price right on. Flour goes up to war prices, but when it comes to be cheaper on the other side of the Atlantic than here, not a whit larger or a grain heavier grow our loaves. Cattle become dear, because everybody prophesies that they will be scarce, but when short fodder and scant pasture bring unusually large droves to town, and the prospect of a stringent liquor law and an awakening of fresh interest in the swill-milk question, drives them to the butchers' stalls rather than to the distillery stables, steaks are no cheaper, and roasting pieces are still held at rich men's rates.

When the tree falls, the branch that *grows out of it falls too*. When cattle are plenty and cheap, why may not beef be retailed at a trifle less than the highest rates? When flour falls week after week, why, gentlemen—our bakers—must we purchase pound loaves at a shilling? When butter pours in abundantly, why must it take a man's day-wages to butter the biscuits for his little ones a week? Because milk was scarce three months ago, is it reason enough to keep our quarts at a pint and a half each through all the Fall?

Butchers, bakers, grocers, should remember that "the eyes of the world are on them," and all their short-comings and slowness to learn how prices have fallen, *are registered. Customers cannot always* stop to explain, but many a good one is lost to a dealer, because the latter is so much quicker to note the rise than the fall of the raw material.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—One of the prettiest little pieces, in which we have seen Mr. WALLACK for some time, was performed here last evening for the second time. It is called "The Violet," and evidently owes its origin to a French mind. The incidents—like that of "Sunshine through the Clouds"—is purely domestic. *Andre* (Mr. WALLACK) has two children—one his own, the other an adopted daughter. He has reared them from infancy, and knows no difference, loving them with equal affection, and actually unable (for reasons explained in the play) to detect which is his own. In the midst of his happiness, "an ostrich-like" Marchioness makes her appearance, and claims one of his treasures. A violet mark justifies her claim, and poor *Andre* has to give up one of his daughters. The affectionate trio are separated at last, but, happily, so that they live together.

The interest of this piece devolves entirely on Mr. WALLACK, and so ably does he sustain it, that *we can safely say the character of Andre is one of* his very best.

Prof. Dimitry's Lecture.

Inflamed by the extravagant eulogies of the New-Orleans papers, and a forerunning murmur of his eloquence, we went early last evening to Stuyvesant Institute to hear Professor DIMITRY's lecture, introductory to a brief course that he purposes to deliver to our citizens. About a hundred were gathered in the semicircular lecture-room, and most of them came early. This picked audience was a highly fashionable one, if we may judge from the distance between the ladies' bows of ribbons and bunches of flowers that are called bonnets and their heads, or from the exceeding richness of their dresses or wealth of ornaments. *It did not seem like a New-York* audience, so much as a transferring of the schools that congregate in the parlors of our metropolitan hotels after dinner, to chat and dispose pleasantly of an evening thrown upon their hands. And this seeming was strengthened by the fact that everybody present seemed to be acquainted with everybody else, and occupied each minute up to 8 o'clock in such familiar and social pleasantries as ladies are the life of in public drawing-rooms. Moreover there seemed to be a Celtic centre to the general attraction, and whomsoever else any lady may not have bowed to, or exchanged salutations with, JOHN MITCHEL and T. F. MEAGHER were not neglected. The company very evidently was of the Order that confesses it knows a Thing or Two, and is not abashed at remembering that good blood from a far country warms in the veins.

Prof. DIMITRY was introduced by a well-known citizen and Mr. MEAGHER. He exchanged the spectacles he wore for another pair, and with a well-worded confession to parched lips and a fevered brain, commenced his eloquence and his lecture together.

But about the man. He is a stout, "stocky" man, with bushy hair, full-grown and creditable whiskers, with a head that should accommodate a large forge for argument, and ample room for the elaboration of the ornament he so delights in. He read his lecture, but as he warmed up he forgot the manuscript, or rather made his hearers forget it. It would be folly to attempt a sketch of his reasoning—we scarcely feel competent to announce its drift. The subject announced was "The Migration of Races into Southern Europe;" but the learned lecturer spoke of migrations in general, beginning with the *Dispersion*, touching on that solemn Exodus, when Israel went up out of Egypt and built Jerusalem, and then more at length of that great flocking of all nations through all avenues to Greece, wedding the fate of Asia with Greece; making Greece a land marvelous for its human variety, as Israel had been for its unity. He was most eloquent on this shifting of power out of the hands of the Jews into the Southern peoples—Israel being dragged with shackled wrists, Greece rejoicing in her young redemption. He showed how it *was that in Greece every Asiatic religion* and every European power was represented. He exposed the strength of Rome—pointing out the significant fact that in her Parthenon, every god of every conquered Province had its shrine, its altar, and its image. She overpowered the body by conquest, and the mind by her creed. Sad-hearted men grieved over the ruins of those old dynasties—the decay of those powerful despotisms. But faithful Intelligence saw in their death the revival of their consecrating elements—the resurrection of all their strength from their Pagan graves. Even as they grew weak, their successors in power, the Celtic inheritors of their strength—the Gauls—were growing silently, but rank as the grass in their sacred groves. While yet despised, the Gaul was about to pluck the gray beard of Rome's Senator insultingly. The Celt took the Roman's strength, but the Celtic god abdicated to Olympian Jove, and so the sceptre would not stop in the Celtic grasp.

The lecturer said that there was a mission given to each of these barbarians, and for every idol of theirs there was *a work of preparation* for the true God's reign, and for universal civilization. Their mission had been well fulfilled. Thor's hammer and Odin's spear were both needed to break and pierce old superstition and crime—present despotisms. Man grows daily stronger with the inheritance of the strength that a hundred migrations have left him. Nature grows weaker and weaker, and succumbs each year more and more to man. They err, who think that the book of progress is written over even to its last page. As the Creator blotted and threw aside a thousand types of animated existence before he tried his plastic hand on Man, so the highest type of civilization, that which we enjoy, comes last and best of a thousand preceding types. But there is a better still to come. In our country, lying between Europe and old Asia, are housed the liberties of the peoples that do not yet know the meaning of the word. And these migrations, always so fruitful of liberty, yet continue and will. Nations pour in not through the gaps of mountains, but even-paced with the hoarse-breathing locomotive. The untiring traveler of a thousand years still travels. The race is not yet settled. These broad fields of ours will swarm with the surplus of Asia and Europe, until ours becomes the overcrowded Continent, and across the Pacific the human tide will set to Asia, pressing on with conquering hand, until the foot of American civilization is placed upon the very clay of which God fashioned the first Adam, and set him to keep the garden and afterwards to migrate.

The Professor for an hour and thirty-five minutes held the undivided attention of his audience, and yet it was evident that picked though it was, it was not "up" to half his classical allusions and learned references. The lecture abounded in choice figures, and was ornamented to excess. The lecturer never comes straight to a point, but [illegible] commends, reaches it sailing on a great circle of rhetoric. [illegible] says it is the shortest course after all. But he gives no sentence that is not loaded down with figures. Metaphors are almost as plenty as words—similes almost outnumber the sentences. In this lies all the fault that we have to find. There was ornament enough in last night's effort to adorn quite sufficiently an octavo book, and make all the critics pronounce it brilliant. Every paragraph was crowded full of pictures, and almost every substantive came out clothed in at least one descriptive and often pictured adjective. We were at one time about to pronounce the style florid, but really its beauty grows upon us, and as we remember its beauties we only regret that they had not been diluted with half a dozen lectures instead of one. Even then the fine flavored dish would be sweetened to our taste. The next lecture will be given on Thursday evening. Whoever fails to go will miss a treat.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS.
CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.
Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.
New styles velvet, 10s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.
Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., east side.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 104 Bowery, manufacturers and importers of
HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS
of every description.
Importing and manufacturing largely, and having an experience of more than thirty years in the business, A. R. & Co. assure buyers that they can sell the
BEST GOODS AT VERY LOW RATES.
Silk, Woolen, Merino and Cotton Under Vests and Drawers, of any size and quality, made to order. Remember the
OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY.
Established in 1823.

$200,000
WORTH OF RICH ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, at unprecedented low prices. [illegible] yards beautiful Ingrain Carpeting, at 3s., 4s. and 5s. per yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF Eighth-street.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN.—At the "one price store" of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, may be found the largest and most complete assortment of well made Clothing in New-York. Also, Boys' Clothing of the best description.

BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING FOR BOYS.—AT THE one price store of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway, may be found the largest and most beautiful assortment of well made Boys' Clothing in New-York. Also, gentlemen's clothing, a magnificent assortment.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF HOOFLAND'S celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. [illegible]

CLOTHING, at No. 111 FULTON and No. 9 ANN STREETS. [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. [illegible]

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT. THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—MARSH & CO. [illegible] MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

MELODEONS.—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—[illegible] S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons. [illegible] HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

THE NEW STYLES OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S Beavers and Felt Bonnets, and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps, [illegible]

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes [illegible] for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

KNOX IS THE MAN FOR OUR MONEY.—NO wonder he has an enviable reputation among the men who know what a good Hat is. [illegible] KNOX [illegible] No. 283 Broadway, or No. 128 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN the way of Ready-Made Clothing, can be had at EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, No. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. [illegible]

FEVER AND AGUE—CERTAIN CURE.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S TONIC MIXTURE [illegible] RUSHTON, CLARK & CO. [illegible] Broadway, under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—[illegible] GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FITZPATRICK AND FITZSIMMONS ARE NO MAN'S [illegible] SMITH BROTHERS, No. 122 Fulton-st. [illegible]

THE APPAREL OFT PROCLAIMS THE MAN.—INGRAM & NEGUS, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 24 Chatham-st. [illegible]

M'LAUGHLIN'S GREAT UNDERGARMENT DEPOT, No. 280 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers-st. [illegible]

POPULAR TRADE—FINE FRENCH MERINOS [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!!—[illegible] J. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, cor. Leonard-st.

NOTICE.—OUR STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for City trade, is ready, [illegible] D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258, 259 & 260 Broadway.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK, is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, [illegible] Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Immediate relief for Coughs, Colds, Soreness of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, and other symptoms of pulmonary disease. We commend to be prompt, safe and pleasant to Dr. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP. The most aggravated cases have yielded to this unfailing medicine, which has been tested by twenty years' use in the practice of Prof. McCLINTOCK. Price in pints, $1. For sale by all druggists. Depôt No. 120 Fulton-st. Also, DELLUC & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia. REDDING & CO., Boston.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogue gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

We would invite the attention of Ship Painters and the trade generally to the steam ferry boat [illegible], plying between New-York and Brooklyn, the exterior of which vessel is covered with the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Zinc Paint.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., Agents, No. 61 Water-st.

Roses, Grapes and Exotic Plants.—PARSONS & CO., of Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large assortment of the above, including all the new varieties from China and Japan. Visitors can reach their house by steamboat and railroad, from Fulton Market Slip, New-York.

The Clipper Dreadnought.—This splendid packet-ship, the finest of its class, which has never yet been beaten, arrived here last week, with a large number of passengers and a heavy cargo, having beaten every vessel which left Liverpool about the same time. The weather was severe all through the voyage, but the good ship bravely stood the storm. The Cabin passengers unanimously agreed to the following address to Capt. SAMUELS, an able, experienced, and always fortunate Commander of this noble craft:

To CAPTAIN SAMUELS, &c.: We, the undersigned, first-class passengers of the packet ship *Dreadnought*, cannot separate, now nearly at the termination of our passage, without tendering to you our grateful feelings for the kind, courteous, and gentlemanly manner we were treated by you during our voyage from Liverpool to New-York. [illegible]

Wishing you and your family to enjoy a long and happy and prosperous life, in this world together, and the rewards of your unostentatious charity in the next.
Signed by [illegible]

Health, Life, and Vigor Secured.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will relieve with wonderful rapidity every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus [illegible]

CAUTION.—DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons. In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's facsimile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass: DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL, C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y. The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12. C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Minerva Mutual Improvement Society.—A Course of Lectures will be delivered in the Lecture Room of [illegible] Presbyterian Church, before the above Society, as follows: [illegible] Tickets, gratis. To be had at the door. Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

[illegible] Civil and Military Republicans [illegible] T. D. HOLLAND, Secretary.

A Whisper to the Ladies.—Are your cheeks with pimples marred? Is your brow with freckles starred? Are there blotches on your neck? Or does tan your beauty speak? [illegible] Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

To Civil Engineers—NOTICE.—Proposals will be received for the superintending of the grading and [illegible] of the Village of Westfield. [illegible] J. A. HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

Eminent Speakers and Vocalists!—A public demonstration in support of PROTESTANT REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES will take place THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 11, in Suffolk-st. Church, between Rivington and Delancey-sts., at 7½ o'clock. [illegible] THOS. PURNELL, President. J. M. ROBERTSON, J. S. ANTHON, Committee.

Twenty-second Ward Municipal Reform.—The friends of Reform in the XXIId Ward are requested to meet at the Hall in [illegible] on THURSDAY EVENING next [illegible] By order of the Committee.

THEODORE HYATT, SAMUEL FLEET, [illegible], J. F. CHAMBERLAIN,	Executive Committee.

Political Printing!—By Day and Night. HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS, &c. Executed at short notice, CHEAP FOR CASH. Office open till 12 o'clock at night. PHAIR & Co., No. [illegible] Beekman-st., a few doors below Nassau.

Dedication.—The new Church edifice erected by the Consistory of the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of this City [illegible] on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon. [illegible]

Grand Rally at the [illegible] There will be a grand demonstration of the IXth Ward [illegible] THIS (Wednesday) EVENING [illegible]

Plumbers' Convention.—A Convention of Plumbers will be held in the City of New-York on MONDAY, Oct. 16 [illegible]

Notice.—It having been stated that I have withdrawn my name as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Streets and Lamps [illegible] JACOB S. DODGE.

The Members of the F. B. Mutual Benefit Society are requested to attend the funeral of [illegible] on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M.

Grand Division S. of T., Eastern New-York.—[illegible] THOMAS EDGERLEY, G. S.

Gymnasium Now Open—Nos. [illegible] near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under G.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of them, and other cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable persons [illegible] Can be seen for two days at No. 256 7th av., near 27th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman (Protestant,) as coachman; he understands feeding, training and entire management of horses for harness or saddle; would prefer going in the country. Any gentleman requiring such a person will not be disappointed by giving advertiser a trial. Best City reference given. To be seen till engaged, at No. 320 7th-av., near 27th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman with the highest testimonials, as seamstress and child's nurse; can cut and fit for young ladies and children; can take the charge of a baby from its birth, and she is a competent seamstress; has two years' City reference for being a trustworthy person. Call at No. 323 1st av., or send a note to No. 323 1st av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, or to laundress, in a private family, by a woman of much experience; and as seamstress by a very competent girl, who can make children's and ladies' clothing in the neatest manner. Both come well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and make fine shirts; would do chamberwork or other light work. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 Clinton-place where she has lived with the family, near University-place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women—one as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, the other as seamstress. Both fully competent of their business, and can be well recommended from their last employers. Apply at No. 87 6th av., between Waverley-place and 8th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable woman, as first class cook; understands meats, pastry, and preserves, in all their branches; no objection to a hotel or boarding house, or would do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family. Best of City references. Please call at or address No. [illegible] av., near 12th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one; and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, in a private family by one; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City references. Call at No. 72 6th av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, and to help at the washing and ironing of a private family, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 388 West 25th-st. Would go in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, and would help at the laundry-work of a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 177 West 18th-st. Lived two years in her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and chambermaid, by a young woman fully competent to fill either or both situations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 26 Beach-st., where satisfactory reference and reasons for leaving will be given.

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OH, MY BEARD! IT WON'T GROW!—You Don't! Then why don't you use my Onguent, for that will force your whiskers, moustaches, or hair to grow almost as thick in six weeks, and it will not stain or injure the skin! Try it; you'll find it so. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 187 Nassau-st. Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
ORGANIZED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND General Diffusion of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS, on a New and Original Plan.
This new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c.
FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.
The Association will also publish and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews and Pictorial Library works.
THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for 1854, have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next; on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art, among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of HIRAM POWERS.
THE GREEK SLAVE,
purchased at an expense of over $5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists. Among which are the works of Bertag, Mignot, Read, Kensett, Griswold, Cropsey, Frankenstein, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through agencies now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.
THE LITERATURE
published for distribution among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz.: *Harper's, Putnam's, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine*; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New-York, viz.: *Westminster, London Quarterly, North British and Edinburgh.*
The Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of $3, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the above Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also to a *free ticket* in the annual distribution of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. All who take five memberships are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.
The widespread fame of the above periodicals renders it needless to say anything in their praise, as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publishers' price of each is invariably $3 a year; thus by becoming a member of this Association, a person is all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling literature and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.
THE GALLERY of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where SUPERB GRANITE BUILDINGS have been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloon the whole collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.
THE INCREASING INTEREST felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrant the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and taste of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Painting, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.
A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association are:
1st. All persons get the *full value of their subscription* at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.
2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge.
3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its agency.
THOSE WHO PURCHASE MAGAZINES at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, *they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket* in the annual distribution, all at the same price THEY NOW PAY for the Magazine alone.
ALL PERSONS, on becoming members, can have their Magazines commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New-York and Philadelphia Publishers. Back Numbers furnished, if desired.
Books now open to receive names at the Eastern Office, New-York, or Western Office, Sandusky.
Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazine to commence, and also the post-office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.
Officers of the Association for the Eastern Department: Office, No. 349 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 5 Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office,)
C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.
Memberships may also be obtained of SAMUEL BURLTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary for New-York, at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 349 Broadway.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY
Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of
FURS,
Consisting of SABLES, H. B. MARTIN, STONE MARTIN, MINK MARTIN, ROYAL ERMINE, &c.
Besides every other variety, suitable for
LADIES' WEAR.
His assortment of FURS for TRIMMINGS is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of
LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.
All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.
FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,
And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.
GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

LADIES' FUR WAREHOUSE.
F. LANDRY, NO. 503 BROADWAY,
between Amity and 4th-sts., has now for inspection an elegant stock of Furs, not to be surpassed either for beauty or quality. Orders strictly fulfilled. All articles warranted. Prices moderate, to suit all classes.

FURS.—WILLIAM MOSER, No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 245 Broadway, begs leave to inform his wholesale and retail customers that in addition to his establishment at No. 41 Maiden-lane, where his wholesale business is well established, he has opened at No. 245 Broadway an establishment for the sale of the most selected manufactured furs that can be produced, American, Russian, and Hudson Bay Company's furs, selected by himself for City and country trade, and desirous of exhibiting in the most popular portion of the City his splendid selection of furs, &c., he has entered his business to No. 245 Broadway. The articles must command universal attention. Sables, Hudson Bay martens, stone martens, mink martens, and ermine, of such variety that cannot fail to attract attention. Every article will be warranted as represented, and sold at fair prices. He has selected No. 245 Broadway as the centre of the principal hotels of the City.
WILLIAM MOSER, Importer of Furs,
No. 41 Maiden-lane and No. 245 Broadway.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR has the largest and cheapest stock of French and English Wove Corsets ever offered for sale at retail in this City. Mrs. GAYNOR being direct agent for several European manufacturers and constantly receiving large quantities (for wholesale trade) enables her to supply her numerous patrons (at retail) with the latest and improved and fashionable corsets, at half the prices usually charged. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.
N. B.—Also, Misses' and Children's Corsets.

HOUSES, &C. WANTED.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted, on a lease, a large house, in good repair, with from 15 to 25 acres of land. It must not be further than 30 miles from New-York, and the situation must be healthful, and easy of access. A place not near a village would be preferred, if in the neighborhood of a Post-office and an Episcopal Church. The house must be large enough to afford ample accommodation to a boys' school of the first class, numbering from 20 to 25 pupils. Post-paid letters, stating all particulars, may be addressed to W. H. D., Post-Office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A first-class furnished house, to be located between Bond and 18th-sts., and Lexington and 6th-avs., to be occupied by a gentleman and his family. Reference given and required. Apply to EFFINGHAM H. NICHOLS, No. 7 Nassau-st.

HORSES WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A pair of young matched horses, of medium size, well broken to harness and saddle, free from tricks or vice, and warranted sound in every respect. Address Box No. 2,340 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—The whole or part of a furnished house, with the modern improvements, between 4th and 6th-avs., and 9th and 23d-sts. Address, stating particulars and location, B. C., Times office.

OFFICE WANTED.—By a physician, with or without board, west of Broadway between Canal and Chambers-sts. Address, "M. D.," Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—Lost on the morning of the 10th of October, in passing from 28th-st. through 8th-av. and 29th-st. to my place of business, No. 363 West 29th-st., a POCKET WALLET containing $40 in bank bills, a note for $30 drawn by J. L. SCHUTE, dated Aug. 3, 1854, (the payment or purchase of which is hereby forbidden,) and some letters, stamps and papers of little value. The above reward will be paid to any person finding the same and returning it with its contents to my office, No. 363 West 29th-st. J. C. DUBOIS.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN.—The following Bank-Notes: One $500 bill and two $100 bills on the Mechanics' Banking Association. The above reward will be paid by returning the same to M. WILSON, No. 50 William st., and no questions asked. The public are cautioned not to receive bills of that denomination, the Bank having registered the numbers.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Of sleep that baits the raveled sleeve of care
You can't get any, if the bugs are there:
So, go to Lyon and his Powder buy,
Then may bed-time—for insects surely die
Where'er his canisters, with gentle shake,
You flourish o'er them like a pepper-box,
Or in profusion, the job you'd rather shirk,
He sends his agents out to do the work.
LYON SAGAENTS who will clean any dwelling of insects, mice or rats, in a few hours. Apply at the depôt of the Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 424 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING PATENT
FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.
The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire safes at his old established Safe Depôt, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.
SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF.—BOTH AND BRONZE.—A large assortment of excellent quality, for sale at the manufactory on as favorable terms as any in market. Orders successfully solicited and promptly filled. PLANT & HOOPER, No. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FOURTEENTH-ST. AND UNION-SQUARE.
Last night but seven of the engagement of
MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO
in this City. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, will be presented, with new and appropriate scenery, by Signor Allegri, Donizetti's Grand Tragic Opera, entitled
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
The Principal Characters by
MADAME GRISI,
SIGNORINA DONOVANI,
SIGNOR MARIO and
SIGNOR SUSINI.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Entrance ticket to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes, $2; Check for a Reserved Seat, $1 additional; Second Circle of Boxes, $1; Amphitheatre, 50 cents. Private and Proscenium Boxes, $20 and $15 each.
Seats may be secured at Box Office on Broadway side, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance commences at 7½ o'clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Many new attractions have been added to the Palace during the past week. The Balloon, of Mon. Godard, will be on exhibition every day during the week. It will be found in the dome. This is the largest Balloon ever made, and those who are curious about such matters will do well to attend. Mon. Godard will be in attendance from 10 till 5 P. M. to give explanations.
It will hold several persons; and contains upwards of 20,000 cubic feet. The Palace will be illuminated on Thursday evening, Oct. 12.

MADAME ISIDORA CLARK,
The American Prima Donna, will give her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
in New-York, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Further particulars hereafter.

WILLIAM MASON WILL GIVE A CONCERT AT NIBLO'S SALOON,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1854,
On which occasion he will be assisted by the
BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER,
The distinguished Violinists, whose performances were received with such marked favor at Jullien's Concerts.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Grand Fantasie; Duo for two Violins, Brothers MOLLENHAUER.
2. Rhapsody on Hungarian Airs .... Liszt. WILLIAM MASON.
3. Solo. Violin .... [illegible] EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.
4. {a. Sonata (Op. 27, C sharp minor) .... Beethoven. {b. Fugue (E minor) .... Handel. WILLIAM MASON.
PART II.
5. {a. Sehnsucht am Meere .... Willmers. {b. Zum Wintermährchen .... [illegible] WILLIAM MASON.
6. Variations Brillantes; Duo for two Violins, Brothers MOLLENHAUER.
7. Grand Caprice Heroique .... Mason. WILLIAM MASON.
Tickets 50 cts.; to be had at the Music Stores and at the door. Doors open at 6¾; Concert to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1854.
Extraordinary Entertainment.
Last week but one of the
WONDERFUL RAVELS.
ANTOINE in two of his best comic characters.
FRANCOIS in three do.
JEROME in two do.
M'lle YRCA MATHIAS in a new part.
Second, Third, and Fourth scenes of the GREEN MONSTER.
Second act of LES WILLIS, in which M'lle Yrca Mathias, M. V. Franck, M. P. Brilliant, Francois Ravel, will make their first appearance in New-York.
To conclude with
ASPHODEL, &c.
Balitas .... [illegible]

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5. Orchestra Balcony Boxes, 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.
THIS EVENING, will be performed the Play of
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
[illegible]
To conclude with
THE TWO BONNYCASTLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commences precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents. Private Boxes, $5 and $6. THIS EVENING, Oct. 11, will be performed the Opera (English version) by Bellini, entitled
LA SONNAMBULA.
Elvino .... Mr. W. Harrison | Amina .... Miss Louisa Pyne.
To conclude with the Farce of
POOR PILLICODDY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7; Curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, will be acted, for the first time here, the interesting and domestic Drama, THE VIOLET.
Andre .... Mr. Wallack | Blanche .... Miss M. Stevens.
To be followed by the Comedietta of
POPPING THE QUESTION.
To conclude with the Farce of
MY WIFE'S DENTIST.

BURTON'S.—The success attending the pieces now playing here demands a repetition. THIS EVENING, Wednesday, the capital comedy of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,
with Mr. Placide as the French Tutor, and Mr. Burton as Waddilove. The new comedy of
SUNSHINE THROUGH CLOUDS,
with Mr. Fisher, Miss Raymond and Mrs. Buckland in their favorite parts,—and the farce of
THE TILLIBURYS,
with Mr. Burton as the Original Jacobs. Secure seats.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5; Single seats in Private Box, $1; Balcony Box $3. Reserved seats. PURDY. THIS AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, at 2 o'clock, FASHION AND FAMINE. EVENING, the Entertainments will commence with JULIUS CÆSAR, in which ROBERTSON'S BRASS BAND will appear. To be followed by the FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. To conclude with CROSSING THE LINE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.—Third week of the singularly beautiful and fascinating drama, titled French moral romance, produced with so much elegant perfection at this establishment, and now attracting such surprising crowds of gratified and enthusiastic people—the renowned and effective BUST[illegible]. In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the drama of EUSTACHE performed as in the evening.
The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 20 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge.
Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For
THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT
during the week.
Negro Minstrelsy. Fancy and Comic Dances, new Burlesque entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS; OR, FORTY WINKS.
Julius Crow .... George Christy.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, No. 472 BROADWAY.
H. WOOD .... Business Manager.
PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:
Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances, Ballads, Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos.
Concluding with a very laughable After Part, in which the inimitable BIRCH will appear.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway.—GREAT ATTRACTION.—Accessions to the already Unrivaled Company.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY—Consisting of the best Negro Melodies, Ballads, Banjo Solos and Duetts, Plantation Jigs, Fancy Dances, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct 9, and EVERY EVENING this week, a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO,
In 3 acts, with new scenery, dresses, &c.
Fra Diavolo .... G. Swain Buckley.
Lord Allcash .... [illegible]
Lady Allcash, (her first appearance) .... [illegible]
Lorenzo .... R. Bishop Buckley.
Zerlina .... [illegible]
Matteo .... J. A. [illegible]
Soldiers, Bandits, &c.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE.—Late Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway.
Grand opening on MONDAY EVENING, 16th inst.
A STAR TROUPE OF ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS
who will appear from time to time in
BURLESQUE OPERAS!
COMEDIES!! FARCES!!!
BALLET PANTOMIMES!!!!
GRAND CONCERTS!!!!!
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES!!!!!!
AND NEGRO EXTRAVAGANZAS!!!!!!!
ORIGINAL! NOVEL!! ATTRACTIVE!!! AND FUNNY!!!!
Admission 25 cents.
DOLLAR TICKETS, ADMIT FOUR AS USUAL.

WASHINGTON AT THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.—By LEUTZE. The Exhibition of this Great National Picture is now open at the Rooms of the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, DAY and EVENING.

MENTAL ALCHEMY.—Dr. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, whose demonstrations have astonished the world, in New-York again. A series of experiments in phreno-physiognomic description of character and [illegible] EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, at Medical Hall, No. 87 6th-av. [illegible] Private classes [illegible] Office No. 87 6th-av. Hours daily, 9 till 4 o'clock.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants,
THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.
Sept. 21.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, containing 180 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or reduced terms by the week, for the Winter.

NO INVENTION OF THE PRESENT CENTURY can compare in utility with the great ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP of Dr. GOURAUD, for removing TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, RINGWORM, SALT-RHEUM, BARBERS' ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES and every species of Cutaneous Eruptions, however old or inveterate. [illegible]
Dr. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE eradicates superfluous hair from any part of the body. [illegible]
Dr. G.'s incomparable LIQUID HAIR DYE is another article of primary importance [illegible] GOURAUD'S LIQUID VEGETABLE ROUGE [illegible] LILY WHITE [illegible] HAIR RESTORATIVE [illegible]
Found at GOURAUD'S old established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

Singular Adventures of a Man as a Housemaid—Matrimonial Engagement—Feats of Agility—Robbery—Arrest and Exposure.

From the Albany Journal of Monday.

A few months ago, a robust looking person, dressed in the becoming garb of a female domestic, made application at Burt's Intelligence Office, in this city, for a situation to do ordinary housework. Soon after a lady from Schoharie County applied for "help;" but all whom she selected were unwilling to leave town. The "domestic" above referred to, however, expressed a willingness to engage, but the lady did not like her appearance. But finally she was reluctantly compelled to accept of her services. She accordingly ordered her to appear with her trunk at the Mansion House, at 7 o'clock the following morning—where she found her, on time, but quarreling with the cabman, whom she offered sixpence—all the money she said she had—for conveying her box to the place of rendezvous. The lady settled the difficulty, placed her protege in the stage, and proceeded with her to her pleasant mansion in Old Schoharie.

Nothing transpired for several days to disturb either mistress or servant. The latter took hold with most wonderful industry—rising at 4 o'clock every morning and working so long as any work was to be done.

The first remark on her eccentricities was made by a little girl, who one morning entered the parlor, with open mouth and eyes, exclaiming, "Oh! grandma, what do you think, that new girl goes down the cellar stairs at a single jump!" But this was not deemed sufficiently strange to excite any other remark than that she was "a smart girl." New developments, however, were in reserve. A few evenings after, when all the workmen about the premises were at supper—fifteen or twenty in number—the household was startled by the boisterous laughter of the men. On enquiring the cause, it appeared that "Elizabeth" had, on a banter, jumped square over the broad table, dishes and all, at a bound, and offered to wager a new bonnet that she would do the same thing if a chair were placed on top of the table—only stipulating for a single step backward. No one, however, accepted the wager, but all concurred that "she was a leetle the smartest critter in the diggins."

In the course of time, a fellow servant girl (with whom the strange girl roomed) informed her mistress that she could not remain any longer in the family if "Elizabeth" did not leave. She refused to assign any reason for this intimation; but "Elizabeth," when arraigned, said the other servants were angry with her because she "refused to contribute a dollar to the Priest." As this was known to be true, "Elizabeth" was told to go to her work and the other girl to leave if she persisted in her demand.

"Elizabeth," continued to grow in favor with all hands, in spite of her apparent stupidity; but she was particularly intimate with one "Patrick," with whom she often took evening rambles. Her mistress chided her for this intimacy, warning her against all "gay deceivers;" but she closed all reproof by the very unexpected piece of information that "*Patrick and she were engaged to be married!*"

No one suspected anything amiss in "Elizabeth," until one morning, on the return of the gentleman of the house, after several weeks absence. The family were quietly seated at breakfast, with "Elizabeth" serving at table. The gentleman scrutinized her pretty closely, when, as she retired, the breakfast circle was startled by his throwing down his knife and fork, and exclaiming, "That girl's a man—didn't you notice her beard?" "Now, don't be boyish with your nonsense," from his wife, and a hearty laugh from the whole group, was all the response he received for his wonderful discovery. "Elizabeth" continued to work with greater vigor and effect than any girl ever did work before, and the family resumed their congratulations at their good luck in having picked up so "good a girl."

In a week or two the gentleman of the house had occasion to leave home for a time, and was about to get into his carriage, when it occurred to him that there might not be money enough in the safe for household and business purposes until his return. He looked through his account book, and found that there should be some $375 in gold in the safe, besides some paper money. On looking to see whether he was right, he found the paper money, but the gold had disappeared. Here was "a go." "Who was the robber?" was the next question. He decided in his own mind that there was but one servant in the house with wit enough to get hold of the keys and remove the money unobserved. And she was the favorite and trusted nurse of the grand-children, whose mistress was then absent. It was determined, therefore, that she should be arrested, her trunks searched, &c. A search-warrant was accordingly obtained, with directions to the officer to stand in readiness to come when sent for.

As if to confirm the justness of these suspicions, the girl informed the son-in-law, whose children she had nursed, that she was going to leave in a few days—although she had previously frequently expressed a desire to always live with the family, who had uniformly treated her with great kindness. "What do you mean, Mary, by this sudden determination?"

"Because there are those about the house who are stealing everything they can lay their hands on; and I cannot stay where they are." "Why did you keep this information from us?" "Because, when I went to tell Mrs. ——, she said she would not listen to any complaints from servants about each other, and compelled me to be silent." "To whom do you refer?" "To Elizabeth, who has been stealing something every day." She then proceeded to name several articles which she knew "Elizabeth" had stolen, and to justify herself for the course she had resolved upon.

This revelation changed the aspect of affairs, and the fact that the same day "Elizabeth" announced *her* determination to leave the next morning, did not render them any the less interesting, but promised a more speedy *denouement* than was anticipated. It was against *her* trunk that the search-warrant was now directed, just as it was ready to be placed on the stage. She demurred, but the law, at this stage of proceedings, knows no demurrers, and the trunk was uncovered. And such an uncovering! Rolls of linen, silk hoods, a dozen fine linen chemise, fine dresses, pieces of cotton cloth, shoes, dressing gowns, lace, one man's linen shirt big enough for "daddy Lambert," and sundry other commodities, indicating the wardrobe of an heiress rather than that of a cook.

Spite of her protestations, she was hurried off to jail—the officer believing that when she saw the bars she would relent and confess. But not she! On entering the cell, she looked round rather complacently, and ordered up her baggage. This was refused her, but she persisted so resolutely that her request was complied with, on the ground that she should only take out what she required for her use while in prison. On doing so, *a razor and strop fell out of a bundle*, and on being told that she could not retain articles so useless to her, she begged piteously for them, as "*the only thing left to her by her dear, dead father.*" Of course, no humane officer of the law could disregard such a plea, and she was allowed to retain them.

Her trial came on, when her counsel advised her to plead guilty. This, at first, she refused to do; but finally consented—not, however, until she had remained over night in custody of the Under Sheriff, at his house. He persuaded her to this course, and took so much interest in her case that very unkind suspicions found utterance; how unjustly, the sequel will show. In consideration of her plea of guilty, the Judge was very merciful and sentenced her to three months in the Albany Penitentiary. Here she arrived a few days ago, and the worthy matron received her kindly, introduced her to the female department, and from thence into the bathing room, from whence a series of loud screams for "Mr. Pilsbury" were soon heard; and on his appearing, the matron hid her blushes, and requested him to "TAKE THAT MAN AWAY!" Mr. Pilsbury, like a gentleman as he is, complied with her very reasonable request—had the lusty rascal stripped and attired in proper garments, set him to work among those of his own sex, where he now is, with as proper a crop of beard as any man could desire, and such a crop as he could any day have had while a housemaid, and as he would have had, but for the semi-daily application of the razor left him by his "*dear, dead father.*"

The rascal refuses to own to the stealing of the $375, being determined, doubtless, to get hold of it as soon as he is released from his present quarters. This *denouement* has wonderfully stirred up the full blood of the Schoharie Dutch, and greatly disappointed those who had a promise of an opportunity to "dance at the wedding" of Patrick and Elizabeth!

A Nebraska Editor's Life.

The editor of the Omaha *Arrow* gives the following description of his sanctum and manner of life:

Again we write in our sanctum, though not as at first, upon the stump of our first fallen tree. Our cabin is partially reared and near it we have selected a shady tree, from whose boughs we have interwoven a cool, airy, and delightful bower. A rustic seat formed of poles, with the green soft grass for a cushion, and an umbrageous limb as a table, upon which our portfolio rests. We have been out scrambling through the bushes, to gather some of the delicious and juicy plums that grow in wild profusion around us. The reverberating echoes of the axe of the distant squatter, mingled with the peculiar anthem of the wild-wood warbler, fall upon our ear as the sound of merry music. In the distance, upon the river, we see the approach of the noisy steamer, disturbing nature's lovely seclusion with its clicking machinery and clouds of steam and smoke, whilst in the background smokes the great camp fire over which broil a brace of quails and a plump duck for our midday meal. Our rude buffalo hammock hangs high over our head in the branches of the tree, a safe retreat from the stinging bite of the mosquitoes, which at evening swarm in great abundance. The rude village of the Omaha, with a few acres of luxurious maize and other vegetables, stands by the skirt of the timber, far away to the westward, upon the banks of a clear, pure stream of nature's choicest beverage. Those sturdy sons of the prairie forest have just returned from their Summer hunt, to see what the Great Father at Washington has sent them. They look sorrowful and cast down, for they are soon to leave the lands and graves of their forefathers forever, to sojourn and leave their children upon the land selected for them by the pale faces, whilst the Saxon race shall plow up the very graves of their descent kindred, and leave their bones to bleach upon the surface of the fertile soil. Even now the restive white man has reared his claim cabin upon the very site of the last village of these poor, though noble and fast-fading savages. They anxiously await the stipulated payments from our Government, soon after which they will bid adieu to these pleasant lands.

An hour later. *We have just returned from a chase after a flock of wild turkeys that had the imprudence* to invade our sanctum, for which we have cruelly punished them by taking one of their number for a quiet squatter supper. The other half score took wing and away to the thick foliage, choosing to take their turn upon our rude wooden spit at a future time; to which terms we manfully agreed, and returned with enough for the present.

A fine hickory tree that is a near neighbor to our sanctum, is bountifully loaded down with the rich choice nut which that tree produces. Nor is it alone, for within the range of our eye we see many of the kind in like manner with drooping boughs from the weight of fruit. Our cook sounds the alarm whistle for dinner, and we hasten to devour the dainty morsels, for which our sharpened appetites are well prepared from the labor and rambles of the fore part of the day. Come forth from the East and South, ye dainty, idling dyspeptics, take a blanket and bed and board with us, and by degrees accustom yourselves to follow us in labor, and in three months we will turn you out a hale and healthy man, with a good claim in Nebraska, and a cabin for the Winter.

Anecdotes of Rev. Dr. Allyn.

Dr. John Allyn, formerly pastor of the Congregational Church in Duxbury, Mass., was a man of much eccentricity, as well as genius and worth. The following characteristic anecdotes of the man are from the Detroit *Advertiser*, the editor of which knew him well:

"When Dr. Allyn was ordained over his society in Duxbury, some sixty or seventy years ago, he disturbed the gravity of the Puritan deacons by coolly paring and eating an apple while a brother clergyman was delivering the "charge" and exhorting him to the faithful performance of his duties.

"In the later years of his life, the Doctor received into his family boys whom he fitted for college. He labored in various ways to accustom them to early rising, but without success. One cold morning he entered the rooms and found them all comfortably napping in warm beds. At his appearance they began to rouse and yawn. 'Be quiet, be quiet, boys,' says the Doctor, 'you can lie as long as you please this morning, don't let me disturb you,' and before the bewildered youths had time to fully comprehend his meaning, he seized all the bed-clothes and disappeared with them.

"Mrs. Allyn had invited a large number of the 'aristocracy' of the town to 'take tea and spend the evening,' and in anticipation of the visit had baked a large quantity of nice cake. This the Doctor took, without the knowledge of the late spouse, and threw among the boys on the green, who eagerly devoured the delicacy. It was not till just previous to tea time that Mrs. Allyn discovered what had occurred, when she, like a woman of spirit, exhibited a just indignation. The Doctor very coolly reasoned with and consoled her, thus: 'Why, I could see no harm in giving the cake to the boys; the people who have come here have cake every day at home; and only think o' it! these poor boys never get any cake.'

"Dr. Allyn possessed an old square-top chaise, and an old horse that were well known in every part of the town. His wife and another lady, intending to call upon Mrs F., whose husband was an influential and wealthy citizen, were comfortably seated in the chaise at the door of the parsonage. 'Wait,' said the clergyman, 'a minute till I fix this buckle,' and he disappeared a few minutes behind the vehicle. 'All right,' shouted the Doctor, and off went the ladies as fast as the moderate pace of the horse would carry them. The distance traveled to the place of destination was about a mile. Whenever Mrs. Allyn and her companion approached a house or passed any one on the way, they observed that their appearance attracted attention, and they wondered much why people stared and nodded, and then gave indications of hilarity—some laughed immoderately. They '*jogged on*,' however, till they arrived at the residence of Mrs. F., in close proximity to which was a ship-yard filled with workmen, who appeared to be no more civil than other people. They began to stare and laugh till the impudence and delight seemed to extend through the whole gang. The parson's wife was indignant; she alighted and was not a little surprised to find written, in big letters on the sides of the chaise, with chalk, these words: '*Visit none but the rich.*' The Doctor was never allowed to fix the buckle afterwards."

A Family of Opium Lovers.—Some six months ago, a person visited our town, asking money to purchase medicines for his mother, who was sick. Recently, the same solicitor has been around on the same errand for other members of the family. What success has attended his solicitations, we know not; but the object to which the funds are applied, is of so objectionable a nature that all should withhold their names, out of regard for the family, who are the slaves of a habit to which drunkenness the most degrading is a comparative blessing. The entire family, it is said, subsist, for the most part on opium, or its exhilirating and soporific influence, and this fearful habit has been so long indulged as to have grown into a second life. The example of Coleridge before the world, who acknowledged it the basest and most destructive of vices, and at the same time the most absolute of tyrants should, we think, be a sufficient warning to all after-comers to avoid the drug; but here is an example of a whole family addicted to the habit; and it has brought upon them all its certain results—apathy, indolence, poverty, misery—and will eventually end in the most wretched death.—*Elmira Republican.*

☞ In Central Africa, at Timbuctoo, Dr. Barth has discovered a disposition to European commerce and civilization,—two things which our quondam ally Russia has admitted with so much reluctance. For we must remember, that the Court which encouraged the accumulation of mud at the mouth of the Danube, and protects native indolence against foreign industry, used to protest against Frenchified refinement. All travelers, however, who have penetrated far enough, appear to agree that if only we could secure a passage through the hedge of disease which excludes us from Central Africa, we might with legitimate commerce tempt the natives out of their barbarism and slave-dealing. Henry Clay, the conservative reformer of America, who looked to prospective abolition of Slavery as the rescue of the Union from its worst danger, was of the early patrons of Liberia. Mr. Thayer's plan of encouraging immigration from Europe appears to suggest an improvement in the Black emigration from America—a great anti-slave-trade, sustaining Liberia with sister colonies, establishing more than one point of ingress to the commercial possibilities of Africa, and bringing that continent within the range of commerce which would probably "pay" for this application of the Thayer principle.—*London Spectator, Sept. 16.*

Short Weight—Seizure of Bread by the Police—Excitement Among the Bakers.—The *Times* of last evening gives the following account of a commotion among the city bakers yesterday: High Constable Batterhall with Officer Kipp this morning made a descent upon a number of bakers' carts, weighing their bread in order to ascertain if it came fully up to the standard of weight required by law, and confiscating all loaves which did not correspond with that requirement. One hundred and ten loaves in all were confiscated and given over to the overseer of the city poor for such distribution as he might think proper. The bread seized by the officers fell short of the weight required by law from one to four and a half ounces. During the past six months bread has been very high, and the loaves small. Since the decline in flour of several dollars on the barrel the bakers have neither reduced the price per loaf nor increased the size of the loaf. This was quite bad enough; but to sell loaves under the legal weight was a cheat not to be endured.—*Troy Whig, Friday.*

How Much they Eat in New-York.—During the three months ending the 1st inst., two hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and thirteen animals were slaughtered for food in New-York City. During the nine months of the year, the total number of animals offered up on the altar of appetite in this City, reached seven hundred thousand seven hundred and fourteen, or, at the rate of seventeen thousand nine hundred and sixty-six per week, or nearly one million per year! The population is about five hundred thousand—this is an average of two animals per year to each inhabitant. Not much starving in New-York, at this rate.—*Albany Register.*

Happy is the Wooing that is not Long Adoing.—An eminent writer says: "It is my firm opinion, derived from experience, that the period of courtship cannot be too short. I have reason to say, that when you have hooked your fish, the sooner you use your landing net the better."

MARKET REPORTS.

Retail Market Prices.

No material change in price has taken place since our last quotations, although, on the whole, there is a general decline.

Beef is more abundant.

The weather of the past few days has been very favorable to the growth of late vegetables, and a more abundant supply and a considerable fall in price for such may soon be expected.

Potatoes—both Irish and Sweet—are coming in plenty, and are constantly decreasing in value.

Fruit is becoming scarcer and higher. There is but a small quantity of Plums now on hand, and the supply of Peaches is very small.

The supply of Butter is not large. Orange County is held at last week's price, but D. State Butter has fallen to 16c. ℔ lb.

Poultry and Game are more plenty, with an improved demand, but the price is as last week.

The supply of Fresh Fish is diminished, and trade dull.

We annex the average retail figures:

Fresh Meats—Beefsteaks 12c.@16c. ℔ lb., other kinds Fresh Beef 8c.@15c. ℔ lb.; Mutton 10c.@14c. ℔ lb.; Veal 10c.@12c., and Veal Cutlets 16½c. ℔ lb.; Lamb $1 25@$1 50 ℔ quarter; Pork 10c. ℔ lb.

Salt Meats, &c.—Smoked Ham 14c., and Pickled Ham 10c. ℔ lb.; Sausages 11c. ℔ lb.; Smoked Beef 15c. ℔ lb.; Bologna Sausages 31½c. ℔ lb.; Lard (City made) 12½c. ℔ lb.

Butter and Cheese—State Butter, 19c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Orange County do., (new,) 25c.@28c. ℔ lb.; Delaware do., 22c.@25c. ℔ lb. Cheese, 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb.; English Cheese, 21c. ℔ lb.

Poultry and Game—Spring Chickens, 50c.@$1 50 ℔ pair; Turkeys, $1 50@$2 50 each; Spring Turkeys, 75c.@$1 25 each; Fowls, 75c.@$1 ℔ pair; Wild Squabs, $3 ℔ dozen; Tame do., $2 25 ℔ dozen; Snipe, 50c.@$1 75 ℔ dozen; Woodcock, $6 50@$7 ℔ dozen; Venison, 15c. ℔ lb.

Eggs—Six for a shilling.

Vegetables—Cabbage, 6c.@8c. ℔ head for good; Beets and Carrots, 3c.@4c. ℔ bunch; White Onions, (large size,) 6c. ℔ peck; small do., (for pickling,) $1 ℔ peck; Red Onions, 25c. ℔ half peck; Tomatoes, 25c. ℔ half peck; Turnips, 37½c. ℔ peck; Celery, 14c.@18c. a bunch; Oyster Plants, 6c.@8c. ℔ bunch; Egg Plants, 6c.@12½c. apiece, according to size and quality; Pickles, 31½c.@50c. ℔ hundred; Lettuce, 2c. ℔ bunch; Radishes, 1c. ℔ bunch; Watercresses, 12½c. ℔ half peck; Lima Beans, (shelled,) 37½c. ℔ quart; String Beans, 18½c. ℔ half peck; Green Corn, 10 for 12½c.; Pickles, 37½c. ℔ hundred; Peppers, $1 50 ℔ hundred.

Fruits—Apple Quinces, $1@$3 ℔ hundred; Bell Pears, 75c. ℔ bushel; Grapes, 8c.@15c. ℔ lb.; Pear Quinces, 75c.@$1 50 ℔ hundred; Crab Apples, 50c. ℔ half peck; Vergaloo Pears, 50c.@75c. ℔ half peck; Spitzenberg and Greening Apples, 18c. ℔ half peck; Fall Pippins, 25c. ℔ half peck.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 8c.@10c.; Bass, 10c.@12c.; Codfish, 4c.@6c.; Eels, 8c.@12c.; Flounders, 6c.; Weak Fish, 8c.@10c.; Sea Bass, Blue Fish, 6c.@8c.; Porgies, 6c.@8c.; Turtle, 12½c.; Lobsters 6c., and Salmon, (fresh,) 50c. ℔ lb.; Crabs, 18c.@25c. ℔ dozen.

Salt Fish—Mackerel and Smoked Halibut, 10c. ℔ lb.; Salt Shad, 12½c.; Smoked Shad, 12c. ℔ lb.; Alewives, 1c. apiece; Smoked Salmon, 12c.@15c. ℔ lb.; Soused Salmon, $2 50 ℔ can; Codfish, dry, 4c. ℔ lb.

Shell Fish—Oysters, 62½c.@$3 ℔ 100; Clams 25c.@$1 ℔ 100.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.*
Tuesday, Oct. 10—6 P.M.

ASHES—There were 50 bbls. sold to-day at $6 12½ for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American Yellow changed hands on private terms.

BRICK—Good Hard North River are salable and firm at $4 ℔ thousand. Inferior kinds are neglected and nominal in price.

COTTON—Less inquiry exists for this staple, which, however, is rare and firm. We still quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary to good ℔ lb.	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8½
Low Middling	8½@8¾	8½@9	8¾@9¼
Middling	9@9¼	9¼@9½	9½@9¾
Good Middling	9½@9¾	9¾@10	10@10½
Middling Fair	10@10½	10½@11	11@11½

FEATHERS—Have been more extensively dealt in during the past two or three days. 4,500 lbs. Live Geese were purchased at 46c.@48c. for prime Western, and 41c.@42c. for do. Southern, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands display rather less animation. The scanty stock and enhanced claims of owners impede operations. We understand that the millers in the interior find it difficult to secure enough Wheat to keep their mills working, and that this is now the chief cause of the lightness of the arrivals of Flour in this market. Hence, holders of the latter are not eager to sell, unless at higher prices. The day's transactions include 9,200 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$6 25 @ $6 75
Superfine, No. 2	6 50 @ 7 00
Inferior State	7 25 @ 7 50
Ordinary State	7 75 @ 7 87½
Straight State	7 87½ @ 8 00
Favorite State	8 00 @ —
Mixed Western	7 87½ @ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½ @ 8 25
Common to good Ohio	7 75 @ 8 00
Fancy Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Ohio	8 25 @ 9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @ 8 75
Fancy Genesee	8 00 @ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 50 @ 9 50

Superfine Canadian, in bond, is more sought after and is firmer. There were 1,600 bbls. taken to-day, at $7 50; subsequently held at $7 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is also brisker and dearer; some 2,200 bbls. realized $7 75@$8 25 for poor mixed to good straight, and $8 25@$8 75 for favorite to fancy, ℔ bbl. Mr. DeLuze records thus, the Wheat Flour clearances from New-York, for the fortnight ending Oct. 9:

	bbls.		bbls.
To British Provinces	8,320	To Melbourne	1,384
To West Indies	2,353	To Canton	850
To South America	600		

Rye Flour is doing better. 175 bbls. were disposed of to-day, at $5 25 for fine, and $6@$6 25 for superfine, ℔ bbl. About 300 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal found buyers at $4 25 ℔ bbl., the previous figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather sparingly offered, and is needed, especially by millers, at buoyant rates. We have heard of sales of 3,000 bushels handsome Genesee White, in lots, at $2; 3,900 Southern do. $1 73½; 800 Canadian do. free, at $1 73½, and 3,000 do. do., in bond, on terms not made public. Rye is dull and heavy at $1 15@$1 16 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request at 48c.@50c. for State, and 52c.@54c. for Western, ℔ bushel. Corn is scarce and wanted at better prices. The sales since our last include only 27,000 bushels at 78c.@79c. for unsound; 79c.@80½c. for Western mixed, and 82c.@84c. for small parcels of White, ℔ bushel. Mr. De Luze records as follows the Corn clearances from New York for the fortnight ending Oct. 9:

To Liverpool, bush.	77,778	To West Indies, bush.	150
To Belfast	8,500	To British Provinces	1,407

GROCERIES—Have not varied much. The day's sales consist of 20 bags Maracaibo Coffee at 11½c.; 200 Rio do. at 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses at 30c.; 40 Cuba do. at 23½; 100 bbls. New-Orleans do. at 25c. ℔ gallon; 100 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 5¼c.@6c.; 200 Cuba do. at 5¼c.@5½c., and 150 New-Orleans do. at 5¼c.@5½c. ℔ lb. Teas are less active, but not lower. These features were apparent at this forenoon's auction sale.

HEMP—About 100 bales American pressed fetched $2 30, usual credit, ℔ ton.

HAY—There were 500 bales River sold at 80c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in moderate supply and demand at 38c.@40c. ℔ lb. Old are still unnoticed.

LATHS—Eastern continue scarce and firm, being in fair request at $1 87½ ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is much wanted and would bring 90c. for Common and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—There exists only a limited inquiry for Copper at former rates. Sales were reported, to-day, of 200 tons Scotch Pig Iron at $30@$37, usual credit, ℔ ton; and 50 tons Spanish Lead at $6 25, ℔ 100 lbs. We have heard of no additional sales of Steel, Tin, or Zinc.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather plentier, and is less sought after at $4 75 ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is quiet, but stiffly held at 51c.@52c. cash, ℔ gallon. Tar is in demand at $3 75@$4 00, according to quality, ℔ bbl. Rosin is not very brisk; 200 bbls. Common were bought, to-day, at $2 [illegible] ℔ bbl. delivered.

OILS—Crude, Whale and Sperm are in fair request at steady rates; but manufactured kinds rule dull and heavy. Palm and Olive are unchanged. Linseed is selling slowly from store at 74c.@75c. ℔ gallon. Lard is retailing at 90c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still in good demand, without any essential change in prices. The day's business consists of 2,600 bbls. at $11 25@$11 37½c. and $11 50c. for Mess,—our highest quotation having been procured for a lot of 500 bbls. deliverable after the 15th inst., sellers' option; and $11 18½@11 25c. for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut-meats remain as previously reported. Lard is unaltered; there have been 250 bbls. good to prime obtained, at 10½@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is rather more active, but is not dearer. The day's sales embrace 200 bbls. at $11 for Country Mess; $15 for City do.; $15@$16 25 for repacked Chicago do., and $16@$16 50 for extra do. do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is more inquired for, at 13@17c. for Ohio; 17@20c. for Western New-York, and 21@26c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is worth 9@10½c ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales of 125 tierces fair to prime were reported at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is dull and heavy at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb. Flax has not varied. The last sales of Calcutta Linseed were effected at $1 67½ ℔ bushel. Timothy is quiet and nominal in price.

TALLOW—Sales transpired, to-day, of 15,000 lbs. prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is less inquired for, but is equally firm. The past three days' sales have been confined to 20 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.; 75 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf at 11½@18c.; 176 bales Cuba and Segars on private terms; and 65 Havana at 23c.@30c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Is more active, but is unsettled in price. The day's transactions add up 1,000 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 36c.@37c., and 37c.@38c., respectively, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the shipments embraced a few lots of Cotton at [illegible]d.@5-32d. ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 5½d. ℔ bushel; and some dead weight at 12s. ℔ ton. For London, there was taken a lot of Hops, in bales, at 15s. 6d. ℔ ton measurement. For Bremen there were engaged 30 pkgs. Tobacco, part in bales at [illegible] ℔ lb.; and part in hhds at 12s. 6d. each. For other European ports, nothing new transpired. For the Cape of Good Hope, a vessel was chartered on private terms. For Australia the *Nimrod* was full and was expected to sail on the 20th inst.; while the *Windward* was engaging measurement goods at 40c. ℔ foot. For California, measurement goods were slowly offered at 50c. ℔ foot.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia—*Tuesday—First Board*—$4,000 Pittsburg Coupon 6s, int. in New-York, 82; $1,000 Tennessee Coupon 6s, 88; $3,000 Reading 6s, '70, 77; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75½; 150 Reading Railroad, 35¼; 200 do., 36; 150 do., 35½; 200 do., 35¾; $1,300 State 5s, 84½; $1,300 Wilmington Railroad 6s, 98; $200 City 6s, (R. O.) 91½; 450 Reading Railroad, 36; 103 Pennsylvania Railroad, 46; 13 Wilmington Railroad, 32; 20 Commercial Bank, 50½.

Between Boards—$5,000 City 6s, '80, 99; 6 Girard Bank, 12½.

Second Board—$1,000 City 6s, '78; $3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, 85½; $2,000 City 6s, 91½; 100 Girard Bank, 12½; $4,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 77; 20 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22½; $2,000 Kentucky 6s, 103½; 115 Minehill Railroad, 66; $1,000 Pittsburg C. 6s, '83, 80; $500 Long Island Railroad 6s, 66; 104 Girard Bank 12½; $2,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 80; $10,000 City 6s, (Nor. Penn.) 93; $967 Pennsylvania 5s, 84½; $1,000 Camden and Amboy 5s, '83, 85½; $1,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 85.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@118; do., '67, 117½@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 85@85½; Reading Railroad, 35¾@36; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 77@77½; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 83½@84; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, 44¾@45; Morris Canal, 12¾@12½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74¾@75½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 23½@24½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 22@22½; Long Island Railroad, 13½@14; Vicksburg Railroad, 10½@10¾; Girard Bank, 12¾@12½; Lehigh Zinc, 1¼@1½; Union Canal, 10¼@10½.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer)..........19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers)..........16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO (Importers)..........42 and 44 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. FRAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)..........80 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers).38 John-st.
CHAS. FRICHERT..........27 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf.32 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO. (Imp'rs and Man's)..........37 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO., 30 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. HINN & CO., No. 22 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 50 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only 2 via per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER..........49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH..........643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH..........No. 113 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjustor and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr..........90 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)..........351 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 384 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..........250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 333 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM..........6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..........63 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks.—Dunlap's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 35 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY..........379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY..........349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer)..........192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..........31 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)..........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........299 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..........279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..........26 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE..........588 Broadway and 2 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK..........329 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's)..........50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 601 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO., 4 South, and 56 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 39 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........446 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..........144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON..........132 East 27th, and 149 Nassau-sts.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent)..........343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)..........134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO. (all Fancy Woods)..........90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOGBAUM & CO. (Importers)..........87 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp'rs and Manuf.)..........27 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)..........35 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........180 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)..........11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW..........[illegible] William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..........130 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGNE, (Imp. of Manuf.) cor. 18th-st. 838 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 37 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS..........273 Washington, and 364 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO..........54 Maiden-lane, and 39 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)..........43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertiser who does his business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interests of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.
CHARLES FULLER, NO. 203 GREENWICH-ST., Manufacturer and Dealer in LAMPS, CAMPHENE, BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL, PHOSGENE GAS and SPIRITS TURPENTINE, &c.

United States Assay Office,
New-York, Oct. 9, 1854.
THIS OFFICE will be open for business on and after THIS DAY.
Deposits of Gold and Silver Bullion will be received on the same terms as at the Mint.
Payment for deposits will be made either in stamped bars, in coins, or in certificates, at the option of the owners, to be expressed at the time of making their deposits.
Silver purchases are not made at this office.
For the present it will be impossible to admit visitors to witness the operations of the office.
SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by E. D. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 22 Warren-st., corner Broadway, N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, Flannels, plaids, Table cloths, ginghams, black silks, &c., for sale by W. MATHEWS, Nos. 67 and 69 Catharine-st.

DISSOLUTION.—MR. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, Nos. 150 AND 161 CROSBY-ST.—BODILY EXERCISE THE BEST MEDICINE.—The public are respectfully informed that a class has just been formed for instruction in Gymnastics at the above establishment and will be continued EVERY EVENING throughout the season. We would especially call the attention of Dyspeptics and persons whose habits are entirely sedentary to the necessity of exercise in order to keep the physical system in a condition to resist unhealthy influences. The Gymnasium is open daily from sunrise until 10 o'clock P. M., for general exercise. The gentlemen's class meets every evening at 8 o'clock.
JOHN WOOD, Director.
Sparring taught privately by
C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

NEW-YORK CONFERENCE SEMINARY.—This is a boarding institution for ladies and gentlemen, with twenty-four professors and teachers, located at Charlotteville, N. Y., 55 miles southwest of Albany. The rooms are large, with clothes-presses attached. We have distinguished professors of music and modern languages. The class in Piano music numbered 136 during the past year. Board, room furnished, washing, incidentals and tuition in common English for a quarter, of eleven weeks, $31. Circulars found at No. 44 Beekman and No. 21 Vesey sts., New-York. Address A. FLACH, Principal, Charlotteville, New-York.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence on the 30th day of October, and continue 22 weeks. The village of Florida is near the line of the Erie Railroad and about 60 miles from New-York. Parents from the City wishing to visit their sons at the Institute and return the same day can do so without inconvenience. Terms, $130 per annum. Circulars may be had at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., N. Y., or of the Principal, JOHN W. BOUND, A. M., at the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. The thirtieth semi-annual session of this institution will commence Nov. 1. Circulars may be obtained of SHEPARD & CO., No. 155 and IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 178 Fulton-st.; BAYLOR, No. 76 Bowery; WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 393 Broadway, or by addressing the Principal. DAVID S. ROWE, A. M., Principal.
CHAS. L. DAVIS, Vice Principal.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. There are now several vacancies in each of the two departments, the complement being twenty. The thorough, systematic and elegant training afforded is peculiar, and believed to be unequaled in this country.

SING SING COLLEGE INSTITUTE.—This select Boarding School for boys will reopen on the first Monday in November. The course of instruction is well adapted for fitting young gents for any class in College, or for mercantile pursuits. No extra charges for modern languages. Circulars can be obtained at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, or by addressing the Principal, THOS. C. O'REILLY, Sing Sing.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 150 Macdougal-st.) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals—Commences its twelfth school-year on the second MONDAY of Sept., 1854. Pupils from 7 to 20 years of age. Catalogues of Terms, &c., at APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 659 Broadway (west side, second door above 17th-st.)—The Classical, English and Junior Departments of my School will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Further particulars may be obtained at St. Mark's Rectory, No. 136 2d-av., or from circulars at the principal bookstores. GEORGE C. ANTHON.

SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Between Greenpoint and Astoria, on the East River, commences 21st quarter MONDAY, 16th Oct. Pupils are received, and visits of parents welcomed at any time. Distance 25 minutes from Peck-slip by steamboat Ravenswood. Terms $50 per quarter. J. L. THOMPSON, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—ROOMS OPEN DAY AND EVENING at No. 458 Broome-st., for ladies and young men who desire to devote all or a part of their time to the solid and commercial branches of education. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has rooms near his former central location, where students may attend one or two hours a day, or as many as their leisure or business will permit.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—The Fourth Term of the Bellport Classical Institute will commence on the first TUESDAY in November. For circulars apply to WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York, and for full particulars address JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
Bellport, L. I., Sept. 12, 1854.

EVENING INSTRUCTION.—The advertiser wishes to form an evening class of boys for the ensuing Winter, to whom he will impart instruction in mercantile arithmetic, book-keeping, and the higher mathematics. Reference given as to ability, &c. Terms very moderate. Address R. L. H., Office of the Times.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 30.
MRS C. M. WHITE, Principal.
Refers to W. T. PINKNEY, President of the Astor Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham-st., New-York.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of ROB. LOCKWOOD & SON, THOS. J. CROWEN, CHAS. S. FRANCIS, and SAMUEL RAYNOR, or at the University, from the Janitor.
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

MR. F. H. NASH'S ELEMENTARY SINGING CLASS will meet THIS EVENING in Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., at 7½ o'clock. This will be the last opportunity for adults to join. Come and learn to sing.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The advertiser is prepared to receive a few scholars for the Winter Session. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at S. RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery; or, by addressing J. B. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION, in a scientific, easy, and modern style, by Miss BROWN, on reasonable terms. No. 126 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. Apply any Monday or Thursday.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars containing particulars, can be had at Raynor's Bookstore No. 76 Bowery, or by addressing the Principal.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—Parents or guardians, wishing to place children in a good country school, where the number is limited, may do so by applying to A. A. GOOLD, No. 167 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M. for ladies, at 4 for children, and at 7½ o'clock for gentlemen. The elegant establishment has been additionally decorated, the floor relaid, and other improvements made during the Summer months. The improved system of instruction, so successful since its adoption, will be retained with slight alterations suggested by experience. Every novelty worthy of attention will be introduced, in addition to all the dances in ordinary use—with the same careful attention to the promenade department of the pupils, which has been so distinguished a characteristic of this Academy. Circulars containing the days, hours, and terms of instruction, can be had at any time at the Academy, or will be sent by post.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Oct. 18. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Mrs. L. will be assisted by her daughter, MADEMOISELLE DANGANTE. [illegible] Instruction given in schools and in private classes. For particulars, apply to Mrs. L. at No. 48 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

BURNTON'S PRIVATE EVENING DANCING SCHOOL, No. 360 Broadway, for ladies and gentlemen—Separate Classes are now forming for new beginners, for those who are somewhat advanced, and for those who require instruction in the more difficult branches of the art. Circulars can be had, and all applications to be made at No. 376 Bowery, Bookstore.

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. De G. BROOKES, No. 361 Broome-st., is now forming several new classes, to commence immediately. All the fashionable dances taught in one course of lessons. Private instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

DANCING.—Mr. SARACCO has the honor to inform the ladies of Brooklyn that a dancing class for young ladies has been formed under his direction, in Mrs. CRUCY'S School, No. 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on the 16th of October. Lessons on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3 P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—Purchasers of Pianos are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we are now offering our extensive assortment of Pianos at prices hitherto unknown in this country. Every instrument is fully warranted to stand the test of any climate. Pianos worth $300 are now offered for $250; those worth $400 for $300; $350 Pianos for $225 each and $300 for $200, &c. 30 Pianos of different sizes, new and second-hand, to let. Also, an assortment of double-stringed Celestial Pianos always on hand, by ELY & MUNGER,
Manufacturers and Dealers, No. 381 Broadway.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, TOOLS, PATTERNS, &c.—The stock of NUNNS & CO. will be sold at the Warerooms of McDONALD & BROTHER, No. 388 Bowery, at a great sacrifice for cash. The stock comprises an assortment of grand diagonal and horizontal 6¾ and 7 octaves, in plain and carved cases. Also, several second-hand pianos, from $50 to $125, fully warranted; by order of WM. WAKE, Assignee.

ATTENTION.—Is respectfully invited to our extensive assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES at our new and spacious warerooms, No. 421 Broome-st., (a few doors east of Broadway,) which, in consequence of the increased demand for our unrivalled instruments, have been fitted up with special regard to the convenience of our numerous friends and patrons.
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—Professors and connoisseurs will profit by calling and examining T. H. CHAMBERS' justly celebrated instruments, which stand unrivaled and unequaled by any in the United States for refinement of tone, durability and elegance of finish. Wareroom, No. 385 Broadway. N. B.—The square "Grand" Scaled Harp 7 octave is ready for exhibition.

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—A beautiful 7-octave $310 rosewood piano-forte will be sold for $185, as the owner is going to Europe. It has a splendid tone, round corners, and perfect every way. It is not 4 months old, been used but little, fully warranted by the best makers. It can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 5 P. M.

CHEAP PIANOS.—We are now selling our best pianos at half the usual profit. A written guarantee signed by ourselves and manufacturers given with each Piano, which is fully warranted. Large assortment of second-hand, &c. New pianos to let.
COOK & BROTHERS, No. 618 Broadway.

PIANO FORTE.—A full 7-octave, double, round corner, rosewood piano forte, of exceeding rich and powerful tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at the Manufactory, corner of Lewis and 6th-sts. The East Broadway stages pass the door.
CHARLES STEIN.

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO FORTES, with new grand action, which has no superior in all the points which constitute a perfect instrument. LINCOLN & THOMPSON, sole agents, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—An extensive assortment of Horizontal and Upright Piano-Fortes are constantly kept on hand, for sale or hire, at J. & C. WALKER'S Wareroom, No. 265 Broadway, next door to the Prospect House.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—Of a superior quality, manufactured at the works in Clinton County, N. Y., for sale at the lowest market price, by
JOHN S. BUSING & CO., No. 31 Cliff-st., N. Y.

COSTAR'S EFFECTUAL RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERMINATOR.—Depot, No. 444 Broadway, New-York. None genuine, unless signed by HENRY R. COSTAR. For sale by all the principal Druggists.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—Two four first-class four story houses, in the block of free all alike, each 20 by 50 feet, Nos. 35, 37 and 39, 18th-st., between 5th-av. and 6th-av. Have every convenience and will bear thorough examination. Price $14,000 and $15,000. Apply at No. 44 East 18th-st., or No. 86 William-st., to CHARLES W. SMITH.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The four story and basement marble front house, corner First-place and Smith-st., with all the modern improvements, lot 25 by 125 feet, 25 feet court yard. Terms very easy. Apply to JNO. BUTLER & BRO., No. 119 Fulton-st.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD RIVER PLOTS.—From one to three acres each, one on Hell Gate and two plots on Ravenswood Terrace, with sea walls and grounds graded complete. Also, two farms situated about a mile from Astoria, one of 34 and one of 57 acres, high rolling ground, having a fine view of the East River and Flushing Bay, with good dwellings and outbuildings, and shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Said farms can be divided, having fine locations for dwellings, with river scenery. Also, country residences with or without water fronts, few minutes' walk from steamboat or ferry. A few houses and lots in Astoria, with from one to 8 lots each, and two stores and dwellings for sale. Also, stores to lease in Astoria suitable for a manufactory. Building sites for manufacturing purposes may be obtained on lease free of ground rent. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at the Office, near Hell-Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—Situated 3 miles from the Court-House in Morristown, New-Jersey, on the Mendham Road. This location cannot be surpassed for beauty, having three elevated sites for a dwelling house, and being amply supplied with water. There are seven springs on various parts of the farm, which have not failed this dry Summer, independent of which a large brook runs through the centre. Better than half of the land is magnificently wooded, many of the trees being of an old growth, and by a person of taste can be made a most desirable location. On the land is a good barn, corn crib, and house for laboring man. Possession can be given at once. Apply to CHARLES LAMBERT, Morristown, New Jersey.

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, together with all the property connected therewith belonging to the ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. For full particulars of dimensions of this building, and of the movable property connected therewith, (including the statue of Kiss' Amazon in zinc bronze,) see advertisement in the New-York Tribune, or address the undersigned, Chairman of the Committee of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—No. 3 Everett House corner Union-square, (17th-st. and 4th-av.) The undersigned will be happy to give prompt attention to any business in the way of buying, selling, letting or exchanging Real Estate that may be entrusted to his care. Landlords and tenants, buyers and sellers, are respectfully requested to call and assure themselves of the superior facilities he possesses for the prompt transaction of such business. EMERSON W. KEYES.

HALE'S ADDITION TO EAST NEW-YORK.—Building Lots for sale on Hale's Addition, at prices ranging from $75 to $150. These lots must soon (on account of the improvements going on around them) become as valuable as East New York Centre lots, which are now selling at more than double these prices. This property has the best means of access by railroad and omnibus lines, and offers the greatest inducements to purchasers. Apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 285 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Four parcels on Broadway, two on Fulton-st., one on Warren, two on Greene, one on Houston, five on West 25th, and five on 11th-st. One fine stone house near 10th-st., $13,500. A number on West 32d, 34th, 35th and 36th-sts. Two hotels on Broadway to lease. Apply at the Real Estate Office of A. BREED, No. 185 Broadway.

EAST NEW-YORK LOAN AND BUILDING COMPANY.—C. E. MILLER, general agent, No. 285 Broadway, are selling lots on easy terms payment, and are now prepared to make for houses for building. Six houses are now ready for sale at prices ranging from $800 to $3,500. Price of building lots from $125 to $250.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—An elegantly furnished house in 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Apply to WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 24 Wall-st.

PLOT FOR SALE.—A choice corner acre plot (16 lots) 200 feet square. Also, the very best half acre plot corner Avenue C and West-st., in the beautiful new village of Unionport, (Westchester County,) situated on the East River, 12 miles from City Hall, will be sold cheap for cash if applied for soon. Inquire of CHAS. CRUX, No. 187 Allen-st.

PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE.—One hundred feet square, equal to four City lots $2,400, situated in the flourishing village of Olinville, and not over three minutes walk from the Williams Bridge Depot, and 27 trains to and from New-York daily. For particulars, inquire of R. B. FERRIES, No. 134 Grand-st., New-York.

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—For sale, 6 lots in 129th-st.—street paved gas lighted—the handsomest lots in Harlem. Will be sold separately or together, low, on very easy terms. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

TO LET.

STEAM POWER TO LET.
AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house, No. 33 East 16th-st., near Union square, may be let to a private family for one or two years. It is ready for immediate occupation. Possession given on the 1st of November, or sooner if desired. Inquire on the premises from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—In 72d-st., 2nd house East of Broadway, a pleasant place, two-story double House, Carriage House, 8 lots of Ground, Fruit, &c. Bloomingdale Stages pass, and 8th-av. Railroad route near. Inquire of THEODORE PALME, No. 467 Sixth-av., or R. VAN AKEN, No. 199 Ninth-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—From 1st November,—The modern-finished, handsome house, No. 3 Ludlow place; has bath, water-closets usual Croton fixtures in kitchen, &c. Carpets, oil-cloths, &c., will also be sold. Rent $700. Apply on the premises, or to J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house has all the modern improvements. Rent $700 per year. Furniture nearly new. Address G. G., at this office, with name and address.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A two story brick cottage, with six rooms, in Van Brunt-st., No. [illegible], about five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry, South Brooklyn, rent $124 per month. Immediate possession given. A private family preferred, which can live quiet without annoyance. Apply to WM. BEASTALL, No. 14, next house adjoining.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To an American family, rent $136, from now until May. Can be had longer, if required. A suit of four rooms, with kitchen and one attic room, in the pleasantly situated house No. 78 Greenwich-st., corner of Bank near Abingdon square. House furniture for sale, or to let, with the premises, if required.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—An elegantly furnished house, with all modern improvements, in East 16th-st. near Union-square. To rent for 6 or 12 months from 1st Nov. Apply to R. A. WATKINSON, No. 116 Broadway, 3d door.

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—Four lots on 30th-st., between 1st-av. and East River, with buildings and sheds. Apply to JAMES ROBINSON, No. 125 Pearl-st.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—The Buildings No. 56 Barclay-st. and No. 64 Vesey-st., until 1st of May next. Inquire at the office of Sixth-av. Railroad Company, No. 48 Trinity Building.

TO LET OR LEASE.—The large new Buildings desirable for manufacturing purposes, well lighted on three sides, No. 139 Mulberry-st., two doors below Grand-st. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 189 Walker-st., corner Bowery.

ONE HALF OF THE OFFICE OR DESK ROOM TO LET.—At No. 30 Wall-st. Inquire of E. C. TAYLOR, on the premises.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER.—Rooms to let, with steady steam power, in the new buildings Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Canal-st., between Centre and Elm, running through to Walker-st. Inquire of J. GAUDU, Engineer, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SONS, No. 160 Cliff-st.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS.—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—At the present season, when coals are rising in price, and Winter, with its long evenings and dark days, is approaching, gas consumers will be glad to learn that a very great reduction, equal to about 50 per cent., is to be made in their gas bills by the adoption of the new system of Gas Regulating, invented by J. FIRMIN, of No. 81 3d-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., whose success in the largest establishments in this City and in Brooklyn is unexceptionably certain in its results—securing the steadiest light at smallest cost.

At the New-York *Daily Times*, where the Gas Regulator has been in operation and where the gas burners were of the best and most economical kind, [illegible] consumption from [illegible] cubic feet, [illegible] in July and August, to [illegible] feet the average nightly consumption in August and September, giving a better light at that [illegible] (See Certificates—Editors' rooms, Compositors' rooms, and Press-room.)

All agree that the light on the new system is fully equal to their wants, while it is equally certain that it costs nearly one-half less. Consumers of Gas will rejoice to learn that this is by no means a singular or exceptional case, but that, on the contrary, a saving of 75 to 100 per cent. on the necessary cost of the Gas is frequently effected.

At one of the largest hotels in this City, also at one of the most extensive establishments in Brooklyn—the Naval Hospital—even greater savings and improvements have been effected; indeed, there is scarcely a Gas consumer who cannot be benefited by this system to a similar extent, and the Gas Regulators have been applied, as they had been in all the cases alluded to, forming no exception.

At another large establishment a saving of 80 per cent., equal to about $9 per year, has been effected, in addition to a former [illegible] by means of FIRMIN'S GAS BURNERS, in conjunction with FIRMIN'S GAS REGULATOR, applied since [illegible], in the necessary cost of the Gas, with a steadier and better light in every burner.

By FIRMIN'S system any quality or quantity of light may be obtained and preserved invariable at any given burner or apartment, without perceptibly affecting any other light in the same premises.

By this system, where the street pressure formerly has been deficient, it has been increased sufficiently to preserve almost perfect uniformity of supply, where all the expedients of gas fitters, gas regulators, and gas burners, &c., have failed.

This system is not expensive, even at first cost, perfect in operation to all burners, which need not necessarily be exchanged; it is cheaper than any other; it allows of no waste, whatever, and subjects the consumer to no inconvenience, no blowing off of the gas, no lights going out through the escape, or unsteady or defective regulators; no flickering, sight-destroying lights; perfection in the third capacity—perfection in the third degree, so far as science and art can secure it. J. FIRMIN, No. 81 3d-av.,
Between 12th and 13th-sts.

J. F. desires that it may be distinctly understood that he has no connection whatever with any other regulator, company, or person. His gas fitter pursues gas burner men or any others. His system is applicable, and covers where all others have failed.
Certificates from the New-York Daily Times Compositors' Room.

Our gas lights on the Compositors' Floor operate entirely to our satisfaction. There are no complaints among the workmen of deficiency of light. M. F. GALE.
Aug. 30, 1854.

The gas lights around the presses, the engines, shafting, about the Press Room generally, were so bad, flickering and unsteady that it was quite painful to work by them. Indeed the effect would have been utterly destructive to the sight of the workmen, if the consequences of this light had been continued. Firmin's Regulator has remedied the difficulty—the lights are now just as they should be—uniformly sufficient, steady and pleasant, they answer all our wants, being and [illegible] than any light we have had in the office.
Aug. 30, 1854. WM. F. CLAWSON.

BRICKMAKERS, ATTENTION.—Proposals will be received for furnishing 2,500,000 best quality bricks, suitable for sewers, delivered in this City. Apply to
JOHN L. BROWN, No. 294 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A VERY HANDSOME COTTAGE, with [illegible] full lots, situated at CLIFTON, Staten Island, within four minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1854, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) a very handsome cottage, [illegible] built in the best manner, in the English rural style, together with [illegible] full lots, [illegible] and excellent land, situated on the private road which is a first class neighborhood, opposite Robert Gentry's estate, near Vanderbilt-av., and within four minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, at Clifton, Staten Island. The house is about 35 feet front by 45 feet in depth, including the wing attached, ornamented in beautiful style with arched piazzas and containing a large parlor, dining-room, kitchen with range, six sleeping rooms and a bath room, marble mantles and grates throughout, and a good cellar; there is also a well of excellent water on the premises. The garden embraces all kinds of vegetables in abundance, and the grounds around the house are tastefully laid out with gravel walks, flowers, shrubs, &c., and all in the most complete order. In fact, the place is all that a gentleman of taste could desire, as the surrounding and beautiful scenery is unsurpassed. It is the only property that can be purchased at Clifton so convenient to the Ferry, and containing so much land.

The boats leave every half hour in Summer and every hour in Winter. Fare 6 cents, making Staten Island much more desirable for a private residence than the upper part of the City, as the time consumed in reaching the beautiful island is about the same from the Battery as 25th-st., but far more preferable in point of health and comfort, with the advantage of combining city with country life, and enabling persons to attend to their daily business in New-York without interruption. The Title of this property is unquestionable, and terms easy. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

H. Wilson, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and extensive warehouse, corner of Hudson and Charles-sts. Unreserved sale of superior made Cabinet Furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of John Mitchel, all of which has been made in a superior manner of the best materials for the custom trade, and now to be sold to the highest bidder for cash by order of the Assignee, to close the business. Consisting of elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite in rich brocatelle, plush and hair cloth of the latest style and design; rosewood bookcase and secretary richly carved, centre, pier, and side tables; elegant rosewood etageres, marble tops with plate glass doors and backs; dining room furniture, oak etageres, side-boards, rosewood and mahogany extension tables, dining and tea tables, oak dining chairs, chamber furniture, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with and without marble tops; also enamelled chamber furniture, hall furniture, including elegant rosewood hall stands, mahogany and oak do., [illegible] walnut and oak hall chairs, together with a large assortment of plain furniture, viz.: mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm-chairs, rockers, ottomans, card tables, corner stands, etageres, music stands, fancy tables, lightstands, quartettes, &c. Also an assortment of bedsteads, paillasses and other articles usually found in a first-class cabinet establishment, offering inducements to the trade, country merchants, and those about refurnishing their houses, seldom met with, as the whole stock will positively be sold and can be relied on as having been made only for custom trade. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 135 West 16th-st., elegant household furniture, made to order by A. A. Baudouine.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Velvet carpets, elegant suits of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered with colored satin brocatelle, with centre tables, pier tables, and etagere to match; rosewood piano made by Pleyel & Co.; papier mache tables and chairs, real ormolu chandeliers, superb ormolu and bronze clocks, candelabras and sconces, Parian figures, elegant four colored silk and satin window curtains.

DINING-ROOM—In suites, carved rosewood sofas, arm chairs, rosewood extension table, sideboard and buffet, rosewood bookcase and secretary, china closet, tea and breakfast set, cut glass ware, heavy sterling silver tea sets, spoons, forks, &c.

BASEMENT—In suites, carved oak sofas, arm chairs and sewing chairs, covered in green velvet, with elegant carved oak extension tables, and buffet to match, velvet carpets.

BEDROOMS—In suites, heavy carved rosewood bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops, dressing tables, washstands [illegible] hair mattresses, bedding, &c., very elegant suites of enamelled and painted cottage furniture.

Particulars in Courier and Enquirer. On exhibition Wednesday, Oct. 11. Tickets of admission may be obtained by applying to WM. IRVING & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 19 Nassau-st. LARGE SALE OF JEWELRY, WATCHES, PLATED WARE, &c., to be sold without any reserve whatever, consisting of a large assortment of enameled and chased gold lever, duplex [illegible] watches, [illegible] detached levers, Geneva, with and without jewels, made by Bechells, Cooper, Tobias, Dubois, Beaucourt, [illegible] and others. A beautiful collection of gilt mantel clocks, English gold pens and pencils, [illegible] Also, an invoice of plated ware, fruit baskets, Sheffield plate, tea-sets, castors, [illegible] all of the highest quality English goods, [illegible] Also, an invoice of fans, of every style and pattern.

Jno. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales-room, No. 25 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., [illegible] being of the same material as the Nassau Bank, now being built, and warranted impervious to climate or weather. The whole forming one of the most attractive sales this season.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 107 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the entire furniture of a large boarding house, comprising about all the usual furniture now quite recently, and is in good condition. The only reason for disposing of the same is [illegible] change of location. It will comprise in part of good mahogany parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture. There are any quantity of beds, mattresses, bedsteads, carpets, oilcloths, bedding of every description, [illegible] furniture, dining-room do., table cutlery and crockery, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., &c.

N. B.—The above furniture has been in careful use about one year, and is in good condition. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

Geo. Cook, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Duane-st., GEO. COOK will continue the sale by auction of first-class furniture, [illegible] well worthy the attention of the trade. The whole will be sold to pay advances and close consignments.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of the sales room, No. 19 Nassau-st. A PAIR OF BLOOD BAY HORSES—15½ hands high, can trot a mile in 3m. 15s. together, about 6 or 7 years old, raised in Burlington, Vermont, perfectly kind in double or single harness, also under the saddle; one of them an excellent lady's saddle horse, being broke to skirts, formerly cost $600. Now sold as the owner is deceased.

SORREL HORSE—Seven years old, gentle in double or single harness; is a first-rate saddle horse; would make a valuable family horse, as he is remarkably gentle and free from every vice; warranted sound.

Also, a light wagon, nearly new; one set of single harness, silver mounted; a Rockaway family carriage, made by McKinstry, in first-rate order.

Charles E. Miller, Auctioneer.

MELVINA LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES E. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 3 o'clock, on the ground, 36 reserved building lots in the beautiful village of Melvina, adjoining Maspeth. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, between Maspeth and Columbusville, and is accessible at all hours by the Newtown and Flushing omnibus line, (from Williamsburg ferries) at 6 cts. fare. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect, and terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. [illegible] Broadway.

P. S.—Should it storm on Wednesday, Oct. 11, sale will take place next fair day.

Wm. H. Weeks, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BAYER & WEEKS will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, corner of West and Bethune-sts., No. [illegible] West-st., the following articles, viz: 1 large brown cart horse, 1 sorrel road horse, 1 light top wagon, 1 cart, 1 lumber wagon, 1 set of cart and wagon harness, 1 set of light wagon harness, 1 saddle and bridle, 1 feed box, 1 large desk, 1 water jar, 1 inkstand, 1 spade, 1 axe, 1 wheelbarrow. Horses can be seen by applying at the office of CARR & CORNWALL, No. 135 Broadway, corner of Dey-st. By order of the assignee of WM. H. FOSTER. EDWARD P. CARR, assignee.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell at Public Auction on TUESDAY, October 17, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of Solomon King, in house, stock, furniture and fixtures of King's Hotel, No. 23 Ann-st. By order of the Receiver appointed by the Superior Court of the city of New-York, in the cause of Amos J. Williamson against Solomon King. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ALVAN H. WILLIAMSON, Receiver.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—AUCTION NOTICE.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st., near Beekman. Large and peremptory sale of Furniture and other W. Granite, CC., dipped, edged, sponged, iron stone, yellow, Rockingham, Parian, F. china and glass-ware of every variety, in packages and lots from shelves to suit purchasers. Dealers and country merchants would do well to attend.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 385 Broadway, (up stairs.) The above would respectfully announce to the Trade that they will hold their first Fall Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 11th of Oct. 1854. Also, Oct. 20, a large sale of [illegible] Theology, Science, &c., rare and curious, will be held at No. 385 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 4.

W. C. Meillor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MEILLOR.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Administration Sale of Household Furniture, at 10½ o'clock, No. 22 [illegible]-st., near Christie-st.—Consisting of the usual variety, viz.: Carpets, Mahogany sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, China ware, girandoles, bedding, feather beds, mattresses, together with kitchen furniture.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE FURS.—SAMUEL OSGOOD will sell at his store, No. 84 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, by order of the assignee, an extensive stock of valuable furs, comprising marten and stone marten, real royal ermine, a lot, fish sable, &c., &c. Catalogues in due season.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, LEES & MORTIMER, corner of Oliver-st. and Chatham-square, will sell a large lot of Winter goods—men and women's wearing apparel, blankets, quilts, silk dresses, and a variety of other goods. By order of H. BARNARD & CO., No. 21 3d-av.

NOTICE.—[illegible] the Common Council of the City of New-York [illegible] will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 12th of October, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Pound, [illegible] one small brindle cow. JONES M. GOBELL, [illegible]

NEW-YORK, Oct. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Bell & Bush, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BELL & BUSH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, the handsome furniture contained in the modern house, No. 201 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.—Parlor, bedroom, basement, hall, kitchen arrangements, &c.; extension dining table; a splendid Pierson 7 octave rosewood Piano, Cost $450—nearly new, &c.

Samuel Osgood, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, &c.—SAMUEL OSGOOD, No. 84 Nassau-st., will sell on the premises No. 137 and 139 Attorney-st. On FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 10 o'clock, the contents of Foundry and Machine Shop, and lease of Premises, also, 2 wagons, one pair mules and Harness. By order of the assignee. Catalogues the day previous to the sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

MALTA MARBLE.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at the salesroom, No. 25 Pine and No. 56 Cedar-sts., at 10½ o'clock, a large line of carved Malta marble figures, vases, urns, and fountains, being the same material as the Nassau Bank, now being built, and warranted impervious to climate or weather.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition (500,000). 18mo. pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and the proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb), or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House; No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings) or No. 3 Astor House, Broadway; and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile, Ala.; T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1224, New-York Post-Office.

DR. R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND—in six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings on steel; enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is then sure to get strengthened, and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS—Price $1, $1 50 and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERGIVE ESSENCE. Price $3 50 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $5 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (post-paid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the articles ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express [illegible]

F. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon, Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. [illegible] William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 300 pages, 75 colored engravings, [illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible] Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL—PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 261 Broadway. Twenty years extensive practical experience in this City and modern discoveries, enable him to treat with skill and great success, amaurosis, cataracts, granulations, deafness, chronic discharges, and all other diseases of these delicate organs, and to restore many cases hitherto deemed incurable. [illegible] Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" should form a part of every family library; [illegible] obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace, can be procured at his office.

INDIAN PHYSICIAN.—Dr. W. [illegible] having taken commodious rooms at No. 63 Franklin-st., [illegible] A CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYANT, [illegible] will give accounts of absent friends, describe places and persons, give advice upon MARRIAGE, LAW CASES, or upon any other business. Can be consulted day and evening.

KELLINGER'S LINIMENT.—Removes pains of every description as certain as it is used. Also, Coughs, Colds, and weaknesses with male or female, no matter from what cause. Sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William-sts.; T. HOPE & CO., Chambers and Hudson; J. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 256 Greenwich-st., [illegible] The large sizes are much the cheapest. Sold also by druggists generally throughout the City and country. Thus is by far the cheapest and most beautiful article now known. [illegible] MEDICAL CHARM, a certain cure for heaves, $1 each.

DR. CORBETT, No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—14th edition, 248 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 111 Nassau-st.; No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 549 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his speciality at No. 58 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

ADEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the office, No. 211 Centre-st. and No. 107 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Starr's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. 183 6th-av., below 13th-st.

DR. POWELL, PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—Has practiced twenty years in this City. His "Treatise on the Eye" can be procured at his office; also, beautiful Artificial Eyes. At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 261 Broadway.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEY, No. 181 6th-av., near 13th-st., New-York.

COAL.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $5 per ton; egg or grate coal, $6 75; flour, by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 34 Broadway, or at the Branch Office, No. 324 Fulton-st., cor. Court, near City Hall, Brooklyn; also No. 2 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn; and foot of South 7th-st., under the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Williamsburg; or at the Coal Yard, No. 515 Greenwich-st., New-York.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL—From the best colebrated veins, prepared in the best order, and furnished at the lowest current price, delivered direct from the boat or vessel; also, Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and Westmeath (Broad Mountain) Schuylkill. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West-sts.

CHEAP COAL—500 tons best White Ash Furnace Coal, and 300 tons best White Ash range and stove; 200 tons Liverpool Sydney, for sale on very low terms, to close the concern, at the yard, corner of Washington and Albany-streets, lately occupied by J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash Coal at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Lots from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-st., 18th-st. and 9th-av.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given in all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.

GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Specifications and the Great Seal, are procured, Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted, Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in London.

FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.

Specifications, the most important part of an application, sent to Europe, or here the Patent is taken—and an official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employes, as is the practice in some establishments.

In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, obtained from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, which is an evidence of his [illegible] JOSEPH P. PIRSSON [illegible]

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, CHOICE GROCERIES, &c.—in all their variety, [illegible] lowest market prices, at EDWARD [illegible], No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.

FINANCIAL.

Office of the Rocky Bar Mining Company, No. 56 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, Sept. 13, 1854.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Take notice, that an assessment of two per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company has been levied by the Board of Directors, pursuant to article 17 of the Articles of Association, payable on Tuesday, the 17th October next, at the office of the Company in the City of New-York. In case of non-payment at the time specified, the shares upon which payment is required, together with all previous payments thereon, shall be forfeited to the Association; but in order that Stockholders residing out of the City of New-York may have the benefit of the full time, three days' grace will be allowed to them. The Stockholders are requested to surrender their certificates and take out new ones.

By order of the Board, M. BERRIAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London, Belfast Banking Company, Ireland, National Bank of Scotland.

Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

BROKERS' BANK AGENCY, NOS. 88 AND 90 FULTON-STREET.—Notes on the following banks will be taken for clothing: Eighth-avenue Bank, New-York City, par or 25 cents cash; Bank of Washtenaw 50 cents; Cochituate Bank 60 cents. All Indiana Banks at par.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, | Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, | Illinois.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 19, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19, '53-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute, in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s27, '54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 9, 1854.—Notice having been filed in this office, pursuant to law, by E. N. MERRIAM, Banker, (Valley Bank, Boonville—an individual Bank,) that the said Banker has changed his residence, public information is hereby given that the said Banker resides in the village of Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co., at which place the business of the said Valley Bank will hereafter be conducted. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o11-law6wW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 5, 1854.—THE CAMDEN BANK has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TROY [illegible] agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, Oct. 5, 1854.—The FARMERS' BANK OF HAMILTON COUNTY has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of ANTHONY LANE, of the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE NEW-YORK STATE BANK as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations, and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 21 3d-av., one door above 21st-st.—Deposits made in this bank to the 16th October, will draw interest from the 1st day of October.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. a year on all sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. on sums over that amount. The location of this bank renders it particularly desirable for persons residing in the upper part of the City, and being open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., it affords great facilities to those who wish to deposit or draw money. WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.

HORACE LOOSBORROW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 15th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent., on all sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President.

W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—No. 98 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 24 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of the Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Roger Whitney,	Robert [illegible],	Robert [illegible]
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Woodbury,
D. S. Fearing,	James [illegible],	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	Sam'l. E. Ackerman?
A. C. Dowling,	H. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Dennis Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.
George W. Rigga,	John Steward, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jos. Guillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John W. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Ebenr. F. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Brass,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Giddies,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 9th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. V. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter B. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	J. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. L. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty percent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 20th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder who at any time after the 20th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the money to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased Stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th instant to the 21st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

Office of the New-York Gas-Light Company, October 9, 1854.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st of August last, payable to the Stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 1st November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 9, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ten per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date. WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

KINSLEY & DARLING'S DRUG HOUSE—No. 81 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.—Choice Medicines, Chemicals, Oils, Perfumery, &c., low for cash.

Cream Tartar,	Bath Brick,	Indigo,	Alcohol,
Carb. Soda,	Sal Soda,	Matches,	Camphene,
Castile Soap,	Saleratus,	[illegible]	Lamp Oil,
Olive Oil,	Arrow Root,	Extracts,	Paints, &c.

for druggists, grocers, bakers, confectioners, dyers, &c.

WINDMILL—Just what the civilized world have looked for for many centuries. HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 30. New-York, the 1 [illegible] New-Haven, Oct. 17 to 19.

HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The entire stock of G. A. [illegible] & CO. will be sold at their store No. 32 Dey-st. for [illegible] By order of the Assignee.

PHILIP N. GRIFFIN, Assignee.

JONES, STRODE & BALDWIN, ATTORNEYS at Law, San Francisco, California.—E. M. CAREY JONES, THAS. B. STRODE, J. G. BALDWIN. Refer to BELKY, SMITH & TOWNSEND; D. APPLETON & CO.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... 5.30 A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express .... 10.35 P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (257 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packets to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

No Trains on the B. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland. First—7 A. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—8.30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—2.30 P. M. Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—3.30 P. M. Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 5:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9:40 P. M. from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854.—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:45 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:25 A. M., 1:15, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES.—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 9, and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 by 7 A. M.; $2 75 by 9 A. M.; and $3 by 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. To New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M. [illegible] Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M., Burlington at [illegible] P. M., Rouse's Point, 9 P. M., and at Montreal at 11 P. M. same day. By Way Train, at 9 A. M. Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11 P. M. same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburgh or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 6 P. M. will lodge at Troy, leave next morning at 6 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburgh same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH.—Morning and Night.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, trains will leave New-Haven at 11½ A. M. and 9:30 P. M., for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning next morning from Norwich at 6 A. M. and 10¾ A. M. for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD FOB CHAINS—FOR GENTLEMEN.

CURB, 3, 4 and 5 strand	$14 to	$65
LONG LINK FOB CHAINS	18 to	30
BELCHER CHAINS	18 to	30
FLAT LINK, FACETED	15 to	40
CHASED LINK, FILLED	15 to	30
FLAT LINK, ENGRAVED	15 to	30
LONG LINK, DOUBLE	15 to	36
LONG LINK, ENGRAVED	12 to	30
WOVE FOB CHAINS	18 to	37
CHASED AND PRESSED FOB CHAINS	15 to	35

And all other kinds of Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains for sale, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD SHIRT STUDS.—KNOW-NOTHING STUDS.

CARBUNCLE	5 00 to	15
CAMEO	5 00 to	15
ODD FELLOWS	5 00 to	12
MASONIC	5 00 to	15
GOLD STONE	5 00 to	15
ONYX	5 00 to	15
AGATE	4 50 to	12
EMBOSSED GOLD	3 50 to	12
PLAIN	2 50 to	12

(First row "STUDS" $4 50 to 25 as printed at top of list.)

All descriptions of Studs at low prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES, from	$25 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 40
PLATED TEA-SETS, double plated	15 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 20

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second, and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, fine time-keepers, for sale, wholesale and retail, at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIER, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 183 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, decidedly, with confidence, depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms [illegible] on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NO. 75 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE, FRESH, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK for the use of Institutions on Ward's Island, in such quantities as may be required, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 75 Franklin-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 18th of October next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the Commission.

SHOW CASES.—A large assortment constantly on hand and made to order, of German silver, silver plated, rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Cases carefully boxed and shipped to any part of the Union, by S. K. PEEBLES, No. 134 Grand-st., three doors east of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodation for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra-size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves	New-York,	Wednesday,	Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York,	Wednesday,	Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday,	Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE BREMEN MAIL STEAMSHIP HANSA, Captain L. GREEKNER, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers for England and France, on TUESDAY, 17th of October, at 12 o'clock at noon, from her Pier, No. 33 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	55

An experienced Surgeon is attached to the vessel. Specie delivered in London and Havre. Positively no freight will be taken after Saturday, 14th inst. For freight or passage apply to ODRICKS & CO., No. 66 Pearl-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,500 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When those days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 20th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana, must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commission. For freight or passage apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$35
Passage money to St. Thomas	70

E. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, THOS. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atalanta, &c. &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

SEWING MACHINES—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing, and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufacture of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other work, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for every variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, should see this Machine in operation at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 253 and 255 4th-st., one door west of Broadway, where he has constantly on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co. Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of every description, suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.

P. S.—Plumbing and gasfitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 1 Astor House, Barclay-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c.

Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIPSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854. WM. WENVILL, [illegible]

Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 11th day of October, 1854. o11-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES M. OLCOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, STEPHEN UNDERHILL, at his office in Atlantic-st., near Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1854.

STEPHEN UNDERHILL, | Executors.
THOMAS A. MORRISON, |
ap18-law6mW GERRIT SMITH, |

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, late of the City of New-York, cloth dresser, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, No. 61 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twentieth day of June, 1854. ELIZABETH A. BURKMAIER, Administratrix, &c. of

[illegible]-law6mW GEORGE F. BURKMAIER, deceased.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN P. H. TALLMAN, Surrogate of Dutchess County, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN F. CLARK, late of the town of Fishkill, in said County, deceased, are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executor of said estate, at his office, No. 139 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next, or in default thereof, their claims will be deferred and precluded from payment, by said executor, out of said estate. Dated this 18th day of May, 1854.

my17-law6mW HORACE HOLDEN, Executor, &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HEATH S. BETTS, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 149 4th-st., in the city of Williamsburg, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 5, 1854.

o11-law6mW ADRIANNA BETTS, Administratrix.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c., &c., &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

FRESH IMPORTED DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.—Just received direct from N. VAN DEN SCHOOT & SONS, and H. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, growers, at Haarlem in Holland, in large and small lots, in prime order. For sale by the case, or in lots to suit purchasers, by A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 17 Wall-st.

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—Elegant French Silk Hats of the low price of $3, usually sold at $4; best Hats at $3 50. BROWN, No. 428 Hudson-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 93d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, or lessee or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD G. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by said Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of [illegible] street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD G. WEST, |
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, | Commissioners.
GEORGE S. BALDWIN, |

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in the City, on or before the 14th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 25th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, |
EDMOND GROSS, | Commissioners.
TERENCE McGUIRE, |

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1854.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Aug. 18, 1854.—TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th wards, in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th and 14th wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 13th wards in New-York, and the city of Williamsburg, in King's County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th, 15th and 17th wards of New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 9th, 16th and 20th wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 12th, 18th, and 19th wards in New-York.

County Officers also to be elected for said County:

Sixteen Members of Assembly.

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou.

A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe.

A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt.

A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman.

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius.

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath.

Two Governors of the Almshouse, in place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 12th, 19th, and 22d Wards.

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 16th and 20th Wards.

Yours respectfully,

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1854.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER,

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. JOHN ORSER.

IN SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Summons.—To Alexander Ferguson, Jacob Ferguson, Mary Jane Smith, [illegible] Thomas O. Perkins, James Wharrall, Richard S. Foote, Theodore E. Hart, Caleb H. Briggs, [illegible] Daniel Spring, Robert McMurray, Lawrence Myers, [illegible] Moses Strasburgher, Abraham Strasburgher, [illegible] H. Howell, Stephen Parrish, [illegible] Defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jacob Smith, Plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 1st day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Canandaigua, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiff will apply to the said Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1854.

[illegible] MALLORY & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Canandaigua, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County.—CORNELIUS L. MOORE, plaintiff, against DAVID WAKEMAN, DANIEL F. HOADLEY, and —— THOMPSON, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the village of Jamaica in said County, on the 25th day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from Sept. 1, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854.

JNO. J. ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Plaintiff, Jamaica, L. I.

s27-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS H. SILKMAN, THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD and FRANCIS MINER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS POTTER, Defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 51 William-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty-three cents, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 21, 1854.

WINTERTON & HITCHCOCK, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s27-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—Westchester County.—WILLIAM E. THORN against WILLIAM CRUSSELL and MARY [illegible], his wife, PETER HOLM and MARGARET, his wife.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant WILLIAM CRUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, on the 26th of August, 1854, at the village of White Plains in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 108 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 23, 1854.

A. S. THORP, Jr., Plaintiff's Attorney.

s13-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County.—GEORGE G. RAPELYEA, Plaintiff, against DAVID WAKEMAN, DANIEL F. HOADLEY and —— THOMPSON, Defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County, at the village of Jamaica in said county, on the 25th day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and twenty-nine dollars, with interest from the 1st day of September, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 25, 1854.

s27-law6wW JNO. J. ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Plaintiff, Jamaica, L. I.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL H. TERRY against JACOB G. HABBETT.—Summons.—To JACOB G. HABBETT: You are summoned to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my Office, No. 5 Tryon-row, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum of four hundred and forty-five dollars fifty-four cents, with interest on $400 89 from August 10, 1849, on $310 75 from August 31, 1849, and on $[illegible] from September 27, 1849, besides the costs of this action.

A. R. DYETT, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 5 Tryon-row, New-York.

[illegible]-law6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH BOYLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHAS. E. HART, No. 51 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Twenty-fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the Nineteenth day of September, 1854. PETER McLAUGHLIN, Executor.

s20-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SHELTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the Office, No. 48 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26 1854. CLAUDIO S. GRAFFULLA, Administrator.

s27-law6mW

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Experiments in Raising the Joseph Walker.

The ship *Joseph Walker*, it will be remembered, was partially burned and sunk at the time of the loss of the *Great Republic*, last December. Her cargo comprised 26,000 bushels of grain, 300 bales of cotton and 500 bbls. of resin. Under strong inducements of 75 per cent. salvage, Capt. Bell at once began experiments to raise her hull. He tried the old mode of raising her with canvas, but after expending some $12,000, gave up the undertaking as hopeless. Capt. J. S. Lewis, of the [illegible] notoriety, then commenced his experiments, and thus far with the highest hope of success. He obtained two old condemned vessels and floated them on the wreck. In addition to the usual spars and spar chains, he employed two *Hydraulic Jacks* of immense and irresistible power. The long position of the hull in the sand, and becoming firmly bedded, rendered cutting the chains from aft to their position at first a very different and tedious process. About two feet of mud in her hold, weighing about 300 tons, has to be taken away. This accomplished, by means of the vessels and the large mechanical force employed, he expects but little difficulty in the completion of the work. The vessel is now lying on her port side, and portions of her bow and stern are in sight. In less than two weeks he thinks to get her entirely raised and ready to discharge her cargo.

Erie Railroad Directors.

An election for Directors of the Erie Railroad was held at the office of the Company in this City, yesterday. The following-named gentlemen were chosen as such by a large majority:

Homer Ramsdell,	Samuel Marsh,
William E. Dodge,	Shepherd Knapp,
Cornelius Smith,	Marshall O. Roberts,
Charles M. Leupp,	Nelson Robinson,
Daniel Drew,	John Arnot,
Ambrose S. Murray,	George F. Talman,
D. A. Cushman,	William B. Skidmore,
Louis Von Hoffman,	Charles Moran.

Ralph Mead.

Cambrian Association.

A regular meeting of the Cambrian Association was held at St. David's Hall, No. 242 Walker-street, last evening. H. N. Morgan, President, occupied the Chair, and W. N. Loyd was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The meeting was occupied in making arrangements for the grand ball on the 13th of December. Reports from Committees on the subject were made and accepted, but final arrangements, in all particulars, for the occasion, were not made. Appearances indicate, however, that the forthcoming ball will be one of the most successful ever got up under the auspices of the Cambrian Association. In the absence of other business, the members of the Association present resolved themselves into a Committee Social, and spent several hours in a manner peculiarly Cambrian. "Mr. Jones" acquitted himself very creditably. The Association meet again next week.

Young Men of the Literary Societies.

The first of three "evenings" was occupied at Clinton Hall last night by the "New-York City Literary Union." Mr. Douglas Leffingwell made the opening address. Mr. David Crawford discoursed of the Progress of the Country; Frederick T. Belts, of True Greatness; John Wesley McCure, of the March of Mind, and Mr. Wm. Campbell made an original recitation.

Similar exercises will take place this evening and to-morrow. The "Union" has taken a prominent position in these matters.

Another Slaver Traced.

Bartholemew Banco was arrested yesterday for fitting out the American bark *Millaudon* for the Slave-trade. The *Millaudon* sailed from New-York in December, 1853, and was seized on the coast of Africa by the British cruiser *Leopard* as she was about to embark a cargo of negroes. Mr. Joachimssen, Assistant District Attorney, demanded $20,000 bail, which was not perfected to-day. The warrant was issued by Mr. Commissioner Stilwell.

Mechanics' Institute.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Mechanics' Institute to increase the Board, and to supply vacancies:

Henry B. Dawson, Clerk.	Edward Clark, Carpenter.
S. R. Wells, Publisher.	T. Wallace, Brass Founder.
C. H. Hawkins, Printer.	W. R. Marsh, Engineer.
H. McCollum, Iron Founder.	T. Jones, Jr., Ins. Broker.
W. D. Andrews, Iron-worker.	

The Turf.

The match which was announced to take place yesterday on the Union Course, did not come off, *Joe Miller* paying forfeit. A purse of $25 was offered by the proprietors of the Course. The contestants were the b. g. *Jim*, and the g. m. *Lady Betts*. The former was successful. The following is a summary:

Union Course, L. I., Oct. 10, 1854.
Purse $25. Mile heats to wagons.
H. Woodruff enters b. g. *Jim* ... 1 1.
J. Sevins enters g. m. *Lady Betts* ... 2 2.
Time, 3, 2,—3 minutes.

To-day a match for $2,000 will come off on the Union Course, between *Don* and *Whalebone*. 2 mile heats to wagons.

☞ A public demonstration in favor of "Protestant Republican Principles," is announced for this evening, at the Suffolk-street Church. Among the speakers we observe the name of Reverend Chauncey Shaffer.

☞ The Board of Governors has resolved to extend an invitation to the officers of the French vessels of war, now in port, to visit the Institutions under their care.

[Advertisement.]

Phalon's Paphian Lotion.—It is hard to say whether this extraordinary cosmetic is most useful in Winter or in Summer. Not only does it preserve the smoothness and softness of the skin in defiance of old Boreas, but it also dissipates, in an incredibly short space of time, every trace of tan or freckles which the sun and country air may have left on the complexion. Ladies returning from the springs or the seaside will find it invaluable for restoring the pearly transparency of the skin; and we would advise them to lose no time in sending to Phalon's establishment, St. Nicholas Hotel, for a supply of the article. Also for sale by all the fancy stores in the City and country.

[Advertisement.]

Large-Size Photographs.—The attention of the public is called to our new style of Daguerreotypes on paper, taken in all sizes; the life-size far surpassing in depth of tone and brilliancy the most finished painting on canvas. The smaller sizes resembling the most delicate miniatures on ivory. As to likeness and durability they are unsurpassed. Perfect likenesses of any size can be made by the process from Daguerreotypes. Taken only by J. Gurney & C. D. Fredricks, No. 40 Rue Basse du Rempart, Paris, and No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Mr. Godard's Balloon, now in the Crystal Palace, is two balloons, the largest ever exhibited in this country, being over fifty feet in height, and of the capacity of 30,000 cubic feet. As it stands in the Palace, fully inflated, it is certainly the biggest "bag of wind" we have ever seen. It is to be withdrawn, we hear, on Saturday evening. On to-morrow (Thursday) evening, the building will be illuminated, and Dodworth's band in attendance.

[Advertisement.]

Ballard's Hair Dye takes all others down,
For it will color any shade, from black to brown;
Received the premium at the world's convention,
A worthy fact to which we call attention;
And if perchance your hair is prematurely gray,
Why go to Ballard—his No. is 339 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Every size and shape, from early boyhood to athletic manhood, can be fitted to a nicety with fashionable Fall or Winter Clothing, at the great warehouse, Union Hall, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets. Each article is marked with its lowest price, which will be found many per cent. under the average.

[Advertisement.]

"Trial of Dr. Graham.—A graphic account of the trial of Dr. Graham, of New-Orleans, for the murder of Col. Loring, will appear in the *National Police Gazette*; ready on Thursday, price four cents. Ross, Jones & Tousey Agents.

[Advertisement.]

Tom Hyer.—A splendid portrait of the champion of America will appear in the *Challenge and American Sporting Gazette* of this week; ready at noon this day. Also, lots of interesting sporting items. For sale everywhere, price four cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The discovery of the applicability of Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than Dreisler's new discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by G. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—Gas Fixtures of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depot of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

Worth Seeing.—The most splendid show of Stereoscopic Pictures ever made in this country may be seen at Root's magnificent Gallery, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. Call and see them.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Temperance Ratification Meeting.

A very large meeting of the Temperance men of the city of Brooklyn was held at the Institute last evening. The objects of the meeting were to hear a report from their Delegates to the State Temperance Convention at Auburn, and to consider the ticket there nominated. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Andrew Fitzgerald, and Dr. Bennett acted as Secretary. The Delegates, Rev. Dr. Marsh, Dr. Rowland and Col. E. L. Snow, reported, in brief, the doings of the Convention, and made remarks in keeping with the character and objects of the meeting. They were followed by Hon. George Hall, who made a short and pertinent speech. Resolutions were adopted, unanimously, ratifying the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor made by the Whig Anti-Nebraska and Temperance State Conventions. Also, complimenting Messrs. Backus and Berger—members from Brooklyn of the last State Legislative Assembly—for their efforts there to secure a prohibitory liquor law, and claiming that such a law is demanded by the people. The resolutions also recommend strongly the election of ex-Mayor Geo. Hall to the office of Mayor of Brooklyn, and appointed a Committee of Vigilance, with full power to take such measures as they may deem advisable to secure the nomination and election of such men as would advance the Temperance cause.

Naval.

The United States frigate *Independence* went to sea yesterday in tow of steam-tug *Leviathan*. The following is a complete and correct list of her officers: Commodore, William Mervin; Captain, Josiah Tattnall; Commander, Wm. C. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, Guert Gansevoort; Fleet Surgeon, W. S. W. Ruschenberger; Purser, Lewis Warrington; Second Lieutenant, H. N. Harrison; Third Lieutenant, John Mooney; Fourth Lieutenant, Wm. D. Hurst; Fifth Lieutenant, T. B. Huger; Sixth Lieutenant, A. N. Smith; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Gunnell; Master, Wm. Nelson; Assistant Surgeon, H. C. Caldwell; Marine Officer, A. N. Baker; Assistant Surgeon, T. J. Turner; Passed Midshipmen, D. A. McDermott; Washington Totten, James A. Greer, Isaac W. Hester, Wm. P. McCannon, Trevett Abbot; Midshipmen, T. O. Selfridge, J. M. Stribling, Henry W. Miller; Boatswain, S. M. Leach; Gunner, W. Burdett; Carpenter, H. G. Thomas; Sailmaker, J. R. Childs; A. H. Green, Charles Francis, Jr., Samuel Harrison; Chaplain, Fitch W. Taylor.

From Rio Janeiro.—By the arrival of the clipper ship *Ino*, Capt. Plumer, we have advices from Rio Janeiro to Sept. 3.

Capt. P. reports the state of the country remarkably healthy when he left.

The U. S. frigate *Savannah* and corvette *Decatur* were at that place. Officers and crew all well.

Cardinal Wiseman on Longfellow.—Cardinal Wiseman recently delivered a lecture in London on the "Home Education of the Poor," in the course of which he spoke as follows of our poet Longfellow:

"There is no greater lack, said the Cardinal, in English literature, than that of a poet of the people—of one who shall be to the laboring classes of England what Goethe is to the peasant of Germany. He was a true philosopher who said, "Let me make the songs of a nation, and I care not who makes its laws." There is one writer who approaches nearer than any other to this standard, and he has already gained such a hold on our hearts that it is almost unnecessary for me to mention his name. Our hemisphere cannot claim the honor of having brought him forth,—but still he belongs to us, for his works have become as household words wherever the English language is spoken. And, whether we are charmed by his imagery, or soothed by his melodious versification, or elevated by the high moral teachings of his pure muse, or follow with sympathizing hearts the wanderings of Evangeline, I am sure that all who hear my voice will join with me in the tribute I desire to pay to the genius of Longfellow."

The Murder of Young Easton in Covington.

Samuel Easton, a young lad twelve years of age, son of Mr. S. Easton, a merchant of this city, doing business on Main-street, between Fourth and Fifth, but who resides in Covington, was murdered on Friday evening between 5 and 6 o'clock, in the streets of that city. He was returning at the time, with other children, from the district school in the Fourth Ward, where he was a pupil. As the children were playing along the street young Easton said to a German lad who was amusing himself by hopping in front of Henry Portman's grocery, "Do that again, that's funny." "What's that you say?" demanded Portman. "I wasn't talking to you," replied Easton, "I was talking to the boy." Portman then called him a fool. The lad replied that he wasn't any more a fool than he was. Upon this Portman attempted to catch him. The school children all ran, pursued by Portman, but young Easton being behind and in danger of being caught, turned and struck at Portman with the "shinny stick" with which he had been playing. A moment after, Portman caught him, and flinging him on the ground with great violence, stamped him in a brutal and horrible manner. He was taken home and medical aid immediately called, but he died between 10 and 11 o'clock that evening. A post mortem examination was made by Doctors Wise, Thomas, Dulany and Major. They found the skull broken, and took three and a fourth ounces of coagulated blood from under it, near the temple, immediately outside of this was the print of Portman's boot heel. Portman, the murderer, is 26 years of age. He is a large man, full 6 feet high, weighing over 200. He has a wife and two children. The Court of Kenton County being in session, the case was on Saturday brought before the Grand Jury, and they found an indictment for murder in the first degree. The trial is fixed for Thursday the 19th inst.

Portman is building a house, which is not yet completed. Yesterday his carpenter went into the jail to close his building account with him, and take an acknowledgment of his indebtedness. As he signed this paper he seemed for the first time to realize the danger in which he stands. It seemed like the closing up of his worldly business, and he covered his face with his hands and burst into a flood of tears.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 9.*

Assault Upon a Lawyer.—Francis Larkin, Esq., of Sing Sing, was brutally assaulted and beaten at Verplanck's Point, on Wednesday of last week, by Irish laborers on the brickyard of Messrs. Bruce and Shelby. These gentlemen made an assignment of their property, and Mr. Larkin drew up the necessary papers; the laborers under the apprehension that they were to be kept out of their wages, became furious, and assaulted Mr. Larkin, as well as Mr. Shelby, beating the latter quite severely. Seven of the offenders are now in the County Jail at this place.—*Westchester Herald, Oct. 6.*

The Wealth of Providence.—The total valuation of the city of Providence is $46,898,700. The tax is fifty-six cents on each one hundred dollars, producing $274,579 88. One hundred and sixty persons, corporations and estates pay a tax on $50,000 and upwards. The heirs of Thomas P. Ives are taxed $10,253 26 on property valued at $1,825,700. Alexander Duncan and family pay $9,111 20 on $1,627,000 worth of property; the heirs of Anna Jenkins pay $7,357 28 on $1,312,800; two others pay on property valued at over a half a million; two on upwards of $400,000; six on upwards of $300,000; fifteen on upwards of $200,000, and fifty on upwards of $100,000. Providence contains some of the richest families in the United States.

A Fact for our Horticultural Readers.—It has been discovered that for the generality of flowers, and more especially for geraniums, and the most delicate specimens of the lily tribe, common glue, diluted with a sufficient portion of water, forms a richer manure than guano or any other yet discovered. Plants placed in sand on the worst soils, displaying more beauty and vigor when watered with this composition, than those grown in the richest mould and only sprinkled with water.—*Exchange.*

Distressing Circumstance.—The Lynchburg *Virginian* informs us that at Sweet Springs, in September last, a lad became displeased with his father for denying him some request, and declared that he would put an end to his own existence. Those who heard the threat, paid but little attention to it, supposing that it was merely an idle outburst of temper. But the boy was resolute in his purpose; and after procuring a hoe and a spade and digging himself a grave, he got a rope, attached it to a tree, and actually hung himself until he was dead.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday Oct. 10, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. T. A. Eaton, Alexander L. McDonald, Jr., and Romina Augusta, daughter of the late Joseph Stackwell.

In this City, on Tuesday Oct. 10, by Rev. Antoine Verren, of the French Episcopal Church Du Saint Esprit, Capt. John H. Gavet to Miss Emma, daughter of Raymond Gaspon, of this City.

"Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love."

At Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester Co., on Tuesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. James Hawkins, M. A., late of Trinity College, Hartford, J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth S. David.

At Kennebunkport, Me., on Monday, Oct. 2, by Rev. E. Robinson, Wm. C. Perkins, of New-York, and Miss Anna M., daughter of John Emery, Esq., of Kennebunk, Me.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 10, James B. Hall, aged 30 years.

His friends, and those of his brother, Jacob Hall, and of his brothers-in-law, Rev. Wm. M. and Charles J. Chipp, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Luke's Church, this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

At Newburg, on Monday, Oct. 9, Wm. Collins, aged [illegible].

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, [illegible]-st., near 4th-av., on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, James Coggeshall, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his son, James M., are invited to attend the funeral services, this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, No. 63 Irvington st. The remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 9, Margaret P., youngest daughter of Silas Johnson, Esq.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, on Thursday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Mystic River, Conn., on Sunday, Oct. 8, Jane Louisa, daughter of Sands H. and Emeline Fish, aged 1 year and 7 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10.

$1,000	California 7s '70	94½	20	Harlem Railroad	31½
4,000	Harlem 1st M. Bds	[illegible]	200	do	31
4,000	Erie 1st Mort. Bs	[illegible]	300	do	31
5,000	Erie Income Bs b30	[illegible]	100	do b30	31½
3,000	do b60	[illegible]	50	Stonington R. R. s3	[illegible]
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	200	Nic. Transit Co s3	[illegible]
7,000	do	[illegible]	150	do	[illegible]
3,000	do b30	[illegible]	350	Erie Railroad	42
3,000	do	[illegible]	50	do s10	42
4,000	do	[illegible]	50	do b60	42
5,000	do s60	[illegible]	500	do b30	42
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	150	do	42
3,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	300	do	43
15	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	100	do s10	42
20	do	104	150	do s30	42
10	Am. Ex. Bank Scrip	[illegible]	100	do s3	42
15	do b3	[illegible]	100	do	42
10	Park Bank	[illegible]	250	do b30	42
20	Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	50	do s3	42
15	U. S. Trust Co	100	50	do	42
200	Canton Co b3	[illegible]	100	do	42
9	do	[illegible]	250	Reading Railroad	72
50	Cumb'l'd Coal Co. b3	[illegible]	200	do b30	72
50	do s3	[illegible]	100	do b30	72
450	do	[illegible]	400	do b30	72
100	do s60	[illegible]	1100	do	72
10	do s30	[illegible]	100	do b30	73
50	N. Y. Cent'l R. R. b60	[illegible]	300	do	72
50	do b60	[illegible]	100	do b15	72
50	do	[illegible]	400	do	72
25	do	[illegible]	300	do s3	72
25	New-Jersey R. R. scrip	115	100	Clev. & Toledo R. R.	67

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Erie Income Bds	85	50	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	80	200	Reading Railroad s30	71
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	30	200	do s3	71
100	do b30	[illegible]	100	do b30	72
200	do s60	30	150	Erie Railroad s30	42
100	do	[illegible]	375	do s3	42
100	do b30	[illegible]	25	do	42
100	do	[illegible]	50	do s3	42
100	Huds. Riv. Railroad	42	50	do s30	42
25	do	42	100	do b10	42
200	Nic. Transit Co	22	200	do	42
200	do b30	22	100	do b60	44
200	do s30	22	200	Harlem Railroad	31
200	do s3	22	100	do	31
100	do b30	22	42	Nor. Indiana R. R.	[illegible]
200	Illinois Cen. R. R.	99			

Tuesday, Oct. 10—P. M.

The annual election of Directors for the New-York and Erie Railroad excited much interest this morning, it being understood that the ticket in opposition to part of the old Board, as announced in the Daily Times, would be adhered to by the principal parties who formed and circulated it yesterday. The election was held at the general business office of the Company, foot of Duane-street. The attendance was large, and the proxies numerous. There was some challenging of votes on the score of irregularity, and certain legal points touching the proxies discussed; but we do not hear that there was any ill blood between the parties, and after it was ascertained that the regular ticket would probably command, as it did, a large majority, the opposition acquiesced with proper grace. The principal opposition appeared to be directed against Mr. Nelson Robinson, though Messrs. Roberts and Cornelius Smith, of the old Board, were also left off this ticket. The New Board embraces all the names of the Old that were properly eligible, except Mr. Alanson Robinson, of Buffalo, who has recently devoted nearly the entire of his time to the interests of the Road, but who finds it incompatible with his private business to serve another term, and so voluntarily declined reelection. Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Townsend, from late private embarrassments, were left off both the tickets with their own assent. There was a fifth vacancy from the decease of Mr. E. C. Weeks. The following gentlemen compose the New Board, the names of the new Directors elected this year being in *italic*:

Messrs. Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, and Samuel Marsh, William E. Dodge, Shepherd Knapp, Cornelius Smith, Marshall O. Roberts, Charles M. Leupp, *George F. Talman*, Nelson Robinson, and Daniel Drew, of New-York; John Arnot, of Elmira, Ambrose S. Murray, of Orange, *D. A. Cushman*, *William B. Skidmore*, *Louis Von Hoffmann*, *Charles Moran*, and *Ralph Meade*, of New-York.

The shares of the Company which fell to 42 ⅌ cent. before the early Board, rose in the afternoon, after the result of the election was known, to 44 ⅌ cent. The ostensible objection to Mr. Robinson was that he is a member of the Stock Exchange. His friends in the Street rallied to his support, not so much because of this attempted proscription, but from a sense of justice due to his large private risks and advances on account of the Road in its hour of pressing need. The want of harmony among part of the Stockholders, while it was a subject of regret pending the election, will, it is hoped, ultimately result in good to the Road. The members of the Direction, old and new, will feel the importance of making its economical administration and the elevation of its credit paramount to all private interests. Two of the members, Mr. Moran and Mr. Von Hoffman were selected, we understand in compliment to the Continental Bond and Stockholders.

The Stock Market closed with steadiness at the Second Board. The principal fluctuation of the day was in Reading Shares, of which large parcels were forced on sale from Philadelphia, and prices at one time fell as low as 71¼ ⅌ cent.—yesterday morning they were at 74—but left off at 71¾@72. Illinois Central Bonds were ½ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday, and Erie Incomes ½ ⅌ cent. higher. The aggregate business of the day was only a moderate one. The Stock houses were generally easy in their money affairs, and demand loans had, when wanted on approved collateral, at 7 ⅌ cent. Discounts at Bank, however, are still difficult, rendering the necessities of the Street negotiators somewhat *pressing* at 12 ⅌ cent. on first class paper. There is a good deal of intrinsically fair paper, but not generally known as first class, shaved at 15@18 ⅌ cent. Under the Bank Averages, published this morning, and the semi-monthly income of Gold from California, the feeling appears to be that the minimum of the Specie has been reached for the present. The amount going to the Boston Steamer this afternoon is about $400,000.

It was somewhat difficult yesterday to catch the real tone of the Foreign Exchange market, for the Boston steamer, French bills being sought for at the top rates, while Sterling varied from 109¾ to 110 for Bankers' names. We hear to-day that large sums of the latter were sold at 109¾ from first hands, and, in one or more cases, at 109½@¾ by outside parties.

In our last paper, we noticed, at the request of a private correspondent, a rumor that the Knickerbocker Bank, located on Eighth avenue, had been injuriously confounded with the exploded Eighth-avenue Bank. In doing so, and in adding that the former had *not* been suspected of failing, we were not aware—and had no reason from the note of our correspondent, to suppose—that the Bank had—no longer ago than yesterday—become so irregular in its dealings with the Clearing House, where the interexchanges of all the City Banks are conducted, as to lead to an examination of its affairs by one of the Standing Committees of the House. This, we now understand was the case on Monday, and the result is that the Knickerbocker Bank from and after to-day is suspended from the Clearing House, unless restored by a general vote of the associated Banks. The consequences are not, to be sure, necessarily a failure in its obligations to the public, but we are thus particular in stating all the facts, to set right a paragraph of yesterday which we should not have written, had they been known to us. The circulation of the Knickerbocker Bank, according to the official Bank Averages of last week, is $89,191; the Deposits, $206,368; Loans and Discounts, $507,146. The circulation is secured at the Bank Department at Albany by New-York State and United States Stocks.

The Exports of Domestic Produce to Foreign countries, from this port, for the month of September, as made up at the Custom-House, amounted to $3,772,124. *The export of Gold and Silver*, $6,547,104. There was reëxported during the *same month, Foreign Merchandise to the value* of $545,503. We are now enabled to bring up our comparative monthly tables of Exports, which were delayed for the want of the September returns, when we published our last Import table.

EXPORT DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	$5,304,000	$3,995,000
February	5,401,000	4,225,000
March	5,563,000	4,765,000
April	4,579,000	4,224,000
May	5,524,000	4,166,000
June	4,995,000	5,057,000
July	3,766,000	4,083,000
August	4,487,000	4,540,000
September	3,779,000	5,579,000
Total, 9 months	$43,393,000	$40,474,000

EXPORT OF GOLD FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854.	1853.
January	1,846,000	748,000
February	560,000	1,121,000
March	1,466,000	592,000
April	3,475,000	767,000
May	3,651,000	2,162,000
June	5,166,000	3,246,000
July	2,992,000	3,901,000
August	4,548,000	1,184,000
September	6,547,000	1,244,000
Total 9 Months	$30,263,000	$14,965,000

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $88,276; disbursed $67,064, and held at the close of business $6,502,137.

The earnings of the Macon and Western Railroad for September were, from passengers, $8,314 90; mail, $1,027 42; freight, $10,279 83. Total, $19,622 04. Corresponding month last year, $24,427 15.

Massachusetts Banks.

The following is a report of the condition of the Banks of Massachusetts, as officially reported on the 30th September:

LIABILITIES.	37 City.	116 Country.	Total.
Capital	$31,460,000	$22,616,000	$54,066,040
Net circulation	6,029,000	11,641,411	18,171,2[illegible]
Deposits	11,803,930	5,315,333	17,219,263
Profits on hand	4,049,456	2,241,397	6,290,853
Total	$53,961,245	$41,917,033	$95,898,278
RESOURCES.	37 City.	116 Country.	Total.
Notes, bills, &c.	$50,987,352	$40,560,900	$91,548,441
Specie	2,345,303	903,501	3,428,963
Real Estate	617,310	452,543	1,069,853
Total	$53,950,245	$41,917,033	$95,867,279

The following will exhibit the condition of the Banks in that State on the 1st day of Oct. 1853:

LIABILITIES.	35 City.	118 Country.	Total.
Capital	$26,571,000	$20,479,175	$49,050,175
Net circulation	7,189,472	11,702,368	18,891,824
Deposits	13,494,518	6,513,333	19,007,851
Profits on hand	2,862,479	2,076,655	5,039,134
Total	$52,217,369	$39,771,585	$91,988,784
RESOURCES.			
Notes, bills, &c.	$48,678,804	$39,508,373	$88,187,177
Specie	2,921,155	810,610	3,731,765
Real Estate	617,310	452,542	1,069,852
Total	$52,217,369	$39,771,525	$91,988,794

The above exhibits, upon comparison, an increase since Oct. 1, 1853, of 5,036,767 in the amount of capital, of $1,251,719 in the amount of profits, and $4,316,366 in the amount of loans; and a decrease in the amount of net circulation of $720,614, and of deposits $1,388,488, and of specie $462,782.

The whole number of Banks in operation in Massachusetts is 161. Six of the country banks have omitted to make a return.

Usury Laws.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent, C. B., observes in your paper of Tuesday, that "money is more universally diffused than any other property whatever. A most singular assertion. In looking over the Directory, I find the names of hundreds of grocers, butchers, tailors, shoemakers, &c., &c., but when I refer to the bankers, their numbers comparatively are most trifling. Money more diffused than goods, indeed!

On looking into my purse I find five dollars, but the value of goods I possess on me may be (including a gold watch I have not got) worth at least one hundred dollars. "C. B." is quite in error. The value of goods in the United States is worth millions, and is distributed in the hands of millions, but the amount of specie is comparatively a mere bagatelle, and is in the hands of the few: for instance, 56 Banks in New-York hold ten millions in specie.

C. B. seems fond of Dewey's remark, that money, like everything else, is worth what it will fetch! Why it is, C. B. does not state. He may as well say that a thief is worth what he has stolen. The law steps in at this point, however, and saves us from extortion. C. B. states that stringent usury laws always enhance the rate of interest. I am not aware of anything of the kind.

J. P. H.

New-Haven Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: So much has already been written and said as regards the fraudulent issue of the Stock of the New-Haven Railroad, and of the liability of the Company in acknowledging the overissue, either in the shape of Stock or of indebtedness, that it seems almost useless to touch further upon the subject, with any hope of convincing many of the original Stockholders of the legality and equity of the claims of the holders of the so called spurious Stock. The high legal authorities brought before the public on both sides of the question, either in writing or by speech, during the last meeting at the Apollo Rooms, have proved, in my mind at least, that nothing or little can be hoped from measures of conciliation.

The tenacity with which many held to what they deemed their rights, refusing to listen to anything like argument or reason on the other side, prevented even a proper organization of the meeting, which ultimately, after three hours of useless bandying of words, was informally adjourned till the second Wednesday of November, at New-Haven. It is to be apprehended that, whether in New-Haven or in New-York, the same conflicting opinions and elements will again be in presence, and that no good can come of deliberations conducted as were the last at the Apollo rooms. What then was the stumbling block, will undoubtedly prove such again; the question as to who is entitled to vote will arise, and it is feared will produce similar results as before.

I am a holder of spurious Stock, but I am far from believing that all the holders of original Stock share the principles of law and equity advocated by the gentleman who spoke as representing a large portion of the New-England interest. It is reported that out of the whole original stock, amounting to 60,000 Shares, the larger proportion is held in New-York, the rest being held in New-England and elsewhere. Whatever may be the principles and intentions of the New-York holders of the original Stock, certain it is, that no one was found, from among their midst, to rise and advocate broadly the principle of repudiation. May it not, therefore, be hoped, and not without cause, I trust, that a spirit may exist in the majority, which may lead them to entertain fairly the claims upon the Company of the holders of the overissued Stock, injured as they have been by the misdeeds of the person appointed by the Company as transfer agent? Actuated by this hope, I for one feel disposed to relinquish at the next New-Haven meeting the right of voting, which I pretend to possess, and I would suggest, in order to facilitate the organization and deliberations of that meeting, that all the holders of spurious Stock should abstain from insisting upon this right, contenting themselves on that occasion, merely with entering a protest against any action of the meeting which may in any way invalidate their rights and claims. In noting this part of forbearance, an opportunity will be given to obtain the real sense of the majority of the undisputed Stockholders, and to form a correct opinion whether all hope of conciliation must be abandoned, and means of coercion be resorted to. It is evident that should means of conciliation fail, (and it is sincerely to be hoped for such unanimity of council as to make them succeed,) litigation must ensue, which in its course will probably hinder the operating of the road, if not stop it altogether, reducing or destroying the value of the property to whomsoever it belong, and prolonging the time when that property can have any market price and can be used as any available assets. The interest of the adversaries on both sides, it is to be presumed, is to act for the general good of the interest they represent. On one point, I think, all will agree—that long litigation can but result injuriously to all parties concerned. I would, therefore, suggest to the consideration of the next meeting, as one of the sources most likely to result to the general benefit, to name a Committee, with the invitation to the holders of the spurious stock similarly to appoint a Committee, with recommendation on both sides to agree to carry a suit, which would decide the case at issue finally, before the Supreme Court of the United States. Thus there might be a hope of adjudication, at an early day, of this much vexed question, which would spare the already sufficiently injured parties of both good and spurious stock the necessity of being driven, by long litigation, into the unenviable position of the disputants in the fable, who each received an empty shell, the Judge swallowing the oyster.

COMMON SENSE.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You advise the Directors of the New-Haven Railroad Company to assume all the spurious issue of stock. You argue for the brokers, overlooking entirely the interests of the widows and orphans.

The Directors in the above Company probably own but a very small portion of the stock. If they assume the payment, or acknowledge the validity of the over issue, without decision of Court, they will render themselves personally liable; for the facts will not be disclosed until a legal investigation takes place. It may be that for a part of the spurious issue no value was given, and it may be held by the friends of Schuyler to sell and remit the proceeds to him.

The President of the Company stated, on Monday, that a large amount of the over-issue was not signed by Schuyler. It is a matter of great doubt whether he could appoint any party to act in his place. Who is to determine if not the Court? Rumor says that Schuyler borrowed funds of a party, and gave certain security for the loan. After the lapse of some weeks Schuyler gave the party a large amount of spurious Certificates of New-Haven Railroad Stock, as further security for the previous loan. If such be the fact, can the holder recover any part of such Certificates—no money being loaned on them?

It is high time that the law should settle the rights of parties who hold genuine and spurious Stock of this and all Companies, and if, as the law now stands, Companies are bound to acknowledge the over-issues of their Agents, the sooner the law is altered the better. And the books of Stock Companies should be kept in such manner as to render it easy to trace Stock, and it should be the duty of purchasers to examine the title of any stock they buy, as much so as if buying real estate—the examination, of course, would be simple, and going back only to last dividend.

If the Company assumes the over issue, the stockholders will not see a dividend for two years. Some doubt whether the road can ever earn more than 7 ⅌ cent. per annum on the original stock. Let no dividend be declared for two years, and those holding spurious stock can, in the meantime, sue and get decision pro and con.

A merchant cannot pay forged notes for a large amount and become richer by so doing; neither can a Company, although you and others have made the assertion.

C.

New-York Cotton Circular.

Per America.] New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1854.

Since my circular of 4th inst., we have advices per Canada, from Liverpool, to 23d Sept. The Cotton market was dull, and prices of Middling qualities were reduced 1-16d. The quotation for Uplands being 5⅝d. ⅌ lb.; and for Orleans, 5 3-16d. ⅌ lb. There was no change in the Money market.

The operations in this market have been on a limited scale, owing chiefly to our very small stock on hand, particularly of qualities suited to the wants of our domestic manufacturers. The sales have been mostly for home consumption, though two or three "lots" have been taken for Liverpool, and some little bought on speculation, in a quiet way, during the last day or two. I estimate the sales since 3d inst., to last evening, at 6,000 bales. Prices are without change. The quotations of last week are renewed, but it is more difficult to buy at them. The export for the week has been as follows: to Liverpool, 1,944 bales; Havre, 264; Hamburg, 69. Total, 2,277 bales.

The Southern markets have all advanced during the week under review, as will be seen by reports in another part.

By telegraph the following has been received:

New-Orleans, Oct. 2.—Sales for the past three days, 6,000 bales; Middling 9¾c. ⅌ lb.

Oct. 4.—Sales yesterday and to-day, 10,000 bales; market easy. Middling still quoted 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Freight to Liverpool, [illegible]d. ⅌ lb., which is a decline.

Oct. 7.—Sales for the week 16,000 bales. Middling, 9¾c. ⅌ lb. Freight to Havre, 1c.@1¼c. ⅌ lb.

Crop, Weather, &c.—As usual, after the equinoctial gales, we are receiving accounts from Mobile and New-Orleans of serious damage to the maturing crop, and there is evidently a disposition in the South to exaggerate the extent of this damage, and in estimating the probable extent of the incoming crop, to run to the opposite extreme from the one entertained a month or six weeks ago. From all I can gather on this important subject, I am certain that the period at which frost may put a stop to the further growth of the plant, will this year exercise a greater influence than usual upon the extent of the yield. The rains which fell in the early part of September, and the subsequent warm weather has produced new blooms and bolls, the maturity of which will depend upon a late frost, yielding which all estimates must be considered as mere guesswork.

The yellow fever continues at the South, and retards materially the receipts of Cotton at Savannah and Charleston.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September, as compared with the previous three years:

	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.
Receipts at the Ports	67,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	111,000
Exports to Great Britain	31,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	27,000	30,000	47,000	38,000
Exports to Gt. Britain	10,000	4,000	10,000	7,000
Exports to France	6,000	—	3,000	5,000
Other Exports	—	1,000	2,000	—
Total Exports	16,000	5,000	15,000	12,000

From which it will be seen that the increase in receipts now amounts to 32,000 bales; the decrease in exports to Great Britain, 4,000; other foreign ports, 4,000. Increase to France, 17,000. Total increase in exports, 9,000 bales.

Freights continue depressed, and Cotton is taken to Liverpool at an ⅛d. and to Havre, ½d. ⅌ lb.

WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, Broker,
Nos. 88 Beaver and 185 Pearl-streets.

The Coal Supply.

From the Pottsville Miners' Journal, Oct. 7.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

Dear Journal: Of all the various topics that have agitated the community during the present season, there has been no one more frequently reverted to in the mouths of the people and the columns of the press than the high and steadily advancing prices of Coal. Enough has been written upon the subject within the past sixty days to form a goodly octavo volume; and as far as the press, generally, are concerned, with the sole exception of the *Miners' Journal*, and perhaps some other one or two prints who make the business their study, it would be hard to find, in fact, almost impossible to conceive of an equal amount of contradictions, mis-statements and palpable errors than this self-same mass of articles presents. That most of these effusions have been penned in good faith and sincerity, we must believe—that many of them have originated in a petty malice, we are well convinced—that all of them are the offspring of ignorance, and that they have done incalculable injury, we are positively certain.

As we chance to know a little upon this very matter, let us take a common-sense view of the facts of the case. That Coal is too high, needs no argument—it is an admitted fact; but that it must be cheaper is a matter of debate. The grand hue and cry for the past season, has been that Coal must come down—prices cannot be sustained, and all this has been heard from the mouths of men who have no more knowledge of the matter than a calf has of the manufacture of cheese—not a reason can they assign for the "faith that is in them." They forget that Coal is actually not as high in proportion, as the other staple necessaries of life; flour and potatoes have advanced one hundred and twenty-five per cent. while Coal has reached an advance of only about forty.

The operating causes which have induced this advance, need not be mentioned; all know them as being the same that have raised the price of everything in the community. We have to deal at present with the probabilities of the future only. When the price of Coal in New-York City was $6 50 ⅌ ton, it was thought too high; $7 could never be sustained; $7 50 was outrageous and must yield, yet it is now selling at $8, and the hue and cry is still heard, though if anything, more faintly—many beginning to realize that there is something after all in the cry of Wolf.

But about two months of the shipping season remain, and the increased supply over last year, has reached the sum of about 312,000 tons—a fact which has been triumphantly pointed at by these bug-bears of the community. Let us take a look at this matter. It is a well-known fact that 300,000 tons of this whole amount properly belongs to last year, and that on the 1st of April last there was no coal, either in the country at large, on the Richmond wharves, nor at the mines. Every city, and every petty little town and village was out, and even a cargo only to each would make a formidable aggregate. Thus then the matter stood—300,000 tons consumed and the whole country like Oliver Twist, crying for "more."

Our wonderful increase is thus narrowed down to but 312,000 tons—a great quantity of which has been consumed by iron and other manufacturers, in the State of Pennsylvania, leaving nearly nothing for the seaboard. However, of this we will make no account. The utmost endeavors of the whole Coal regions, cannot produce an increase of over 100,000 tons, from this time to the close of the season, giving a sum total of increase, at the outside, of but little over 300,000 tons, to meet an increased demand of from five to eight hundred thousand. Let the community remember that all this is not surmise or guess work, but the absolute naked truth.

We will now go on with our surmises and inferences. It is a well-known and admitted fact that at no time for many years has the supply of Coal in New-York City been so light at this season of the year as it is at present. Dealers generally have small supplies in yard, and consumers generally have empty cellars. The bulk of the annual business yet remains to be done. Influenced by the insane comments of the press, the public have refrained from purchasing—restrained by an absence of business, and an exceeding tight money market, merchants have held back their accustomed orders—but, in the face of all this, the Schuylkill region alone has been mining from seventy-five to ninety-two thousand tons per week. And where is it? Not a vestige of it to be found—it is all consumed, and the [illegible] predicted consumption yet to be done.

Coal is a staple article—unlike any fancy business, [illegible] dispensed with, and a demand, which has been put off during the Summer must be supplied during the Fall and Winter. Dealers know this fact, and are well aware that if their customers do not purchase now, they must come to it before long—it is merely a question of time. Now what must be the result, when the community all rush in to buy Coal—inevitably, a demand that will be hard to supply. An immense amount of Coal is wanted by the Dealers of New-York City—let them be in time with their shipments, or they will be found wanting. The season is growing short—the demand for Coal does not slacken off, and if we are not much mistaken, a grand rush to obtain Coal from the mines, will yet be seen before the close of navigation.

One more fact and we have done with the subject, for this week at least. It is a credible fact that [illegible] make cold Winters—that is, that the amount of heat and cold in a year does not vary materially. A scientific gentleman, whose acquaintance we enjoy, tells us that for fifty years he has kept a table of the weather, and that in all this time the coldest year has varied from the hottest year, in their average temperature but two degrees. We have had an unusually hot Summer—we shall probably have a severe Winter. Our *word of warning*—*if this be the truth*, coal will reach a higher price in New-York City than has been known for many, many years. $10 or $12 per ton will scarcely buy it.

The public is welcome to what we have advanced, to receive or to repudiate it—it matters but little. But let them remember that what we have said is the unvarnished truth, fixed and undeniable. We have advanced no surmises or innuendos, but a plain statement, founded upon an intimate knowledge of facts.

We have given this important matter such lengthy treatment that we have but a short space left for other concerns.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Ino, from Rio Janeiro—Mr. Holden.

In brig James Wakefield, from Havana—Capt. McLean and 3 of the crew of bark Mary, wrecked on Colorado Reef Sept. 6.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises ... 6 07 | Sun sets ... 5 27 | Moon rises ... [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook ... 10 57 | Gov. Island ... 11 47 | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK...TUESDAY, OCT. 10.

Cleared.

Ships Brandywine, Merriman, Mobile, J. W. [illegible]; Baltic, Morse, New-Orleans, master; Ashburton, [illegible], Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Edward Everett, [illegible], New-Orleans, W. & T. F. Tapscott; Squantum, Miller, Boston, Crosby, Crocker & Co.; Hussar, Winsor, San Francisco, A. Ladd.

Barks Carolina, Sherwood, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Brilliant, Bailey, St. Thomas, Bailey & Co.; Henrietta and Sophia, Mohn, Savannah, Barclay & Livingston; Lucy Elizabeth, Hopner, Cadiz, Crosby, Crocker & Co.; Almira, Prince, Portland, Foster & Stephenson; Harriet Frances, Reed, Charleston, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Beverly, (Br.,) Lodemen, Cadiz, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Conquest, (Br.) Wood, Halifax, De Wolfe, Starr & Co.; Hygeia, (Nor.,) Ritz, St. Stephens, Funcke & Meincke; Laurett, Chase, Para, Burdett & Noble.

Schrs. Marblehead, Baxter, Portsmouth, Smith & Boynton; Deborah, Gilgo, Washington, [illegible]; Venice, Fish, [illegible]; [illegible] Harrison, Spencer, Washington, S. G. Williams; [illegible]; Ashland, Burch, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Exile, (Br.,) Gilliott, Annapolis, N. S., De Wolf, Starr & Co.; Elizabeth, Babcock, Newbern, Davis & Holmes; Juno, Howard, Wareham, master; E. S. Willetts, Mathews, Washington, J. H. Mathews; C. A. [illegible], Baltimore, St. Mary's, C. H. Pierson; Wave, Jones, Georgetown, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Eliza Lewis, Thompson, New-Haven, master.

Propeller Vulcan, Waltman, Phila., J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Hallock, Providence, master.

Barge L. S. Cameron, Dougherty, Phila., Jas. Hand.

Arrived.

Steamship Star of the South, Marks, New-Orleans 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to T. P. Stanton. Experienced strong N. E. winds during the passage.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

Capt. Turner, of brig Nehemiah Hand, reports that at Buenos, on the 19th ult., a violent gale set in from the S. E., during which the shipping in port suffered considerable damage, but to what extent he did not learn.

The ship Shackamaxon, from Liverpool for New-York, reported below some days ago, was spoken by pilot-boat Christian Berg, No. 16—30 ds. out.

Below.

Ship Lebanon, Story, 28 ds. from Newport, (Wales,) with iron to Gordon & Talbot—was boarded by pilot of Washington, No. 4, 240 miles east of Sandy Hook, 7th inst.

Ship Modern Times, 38 ds. from Liverpool.

Bark Juanna Louisa, 28 ds. from Bremen.

Br. brig Ashmead, from [illegible].

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 9—Arr. ships Sewall and [illegible], Boston; barks Susan, do; John Bryant and Charles, New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 26, lat. 21, lon. 56, brig Lion, Gardner, fm Buenos Ayres for New-York.

Oct. 9, off the Capes of Delaware, brig Wm. R. Rhodes, from Alexandria, steering E.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Sept. [illegible], U. S. frigate Savannah, and corvette Decatur—officers and crew all well; steamship Bay City, Wendle, from Pernambuco for San Francisco—put in leaky; ships Palmyra, Weeks, from Chincha Islands, condemned; [illegible], Gregory, from Bahia for New-York, ldg.; Agnes, Peakes, from Cape de Verdes, for do., ldg.; barks Cora, Burnham, for Baltimore, ldg.; [illegible], from Boston, wtg. freight; brigs Paragon, Johnson, from Rio Grande do; Nevada, Pollis, from do., just arrived.

At Curacoa, Sept. 27, bark Venus, for New-York, ready for sea—got ashore in the harbor, but was got off without damage, and would sail in 2 ds.; G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) for do., ldg.; Excelsior, (of New-Haven,) ldg.; brig F. A. Cunningham, for New-York, do.

At Sagua la Grande, Sept. 30, bark Adeline, (Prus.) for New-York in 7 ds.; brig Oxford, Beals, for do. in 3 ds.

At Cienfuegos, Sept. [illegible], bark R. B. Belden, of and from Portland, dsg. lumber.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

To Sheet-Metal Workers.—Notice.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to Wm. Webster, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) Sheet Metal Tubing per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in Room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (postpaid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Lumber Yard for Sale.—With stock, fixtures and lease of six years—one of the best locations in the County. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire on the premises of J. DE LA VERGNE, corner of Franklin and [illegible]-st., Green Point, or of J. RUMBALL, No. 77 President-st., Brooklyn.

$5,000.—SEVERAL first-class mortgages, of $2,500 each on City property, worth three times the amount, for sale cheap, if applied for immediately. Bondsmen unquestionable. Apply to JOHN LLOYD, No. 10 Nassau-st.

$2,500.—A YOUNG MAN—Of experience in business, with the above sum, wishes to engage in some mercantile or manufacturing business already established in this City. Address MERCHANT, at this office.

Rare Chance.—A LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Terms favorable. Address ALPHA, office of this paper.

EXCURSIONS.

Excursion to St. Ronan's Well and Flushing.—The steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. [illegible], will leave Fulton Market-slip EVERY MORNING at 9 A. M., and 12 M., returning will leave Flushing at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., making one of the most delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low fare of [illegible] cents.

Flushing Railroad.—The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Market-slip daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6, 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 4 and 5½ P. M., connecting with the cars of the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point, stopping at Penny Bridge, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing and National Race Course.

E. T. DUDLY, Superintendent.